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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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Date of Sailing Saturday 8-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Feb.	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6926
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9691
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9509
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,668	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guibaudet	3rd Sept. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,668	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	5,000		15th May "

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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th April 1908.
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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	2nd Mar.	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	5th Mar.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	6th Mar.	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4289	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5993	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5893	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	9999	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ible	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	405	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	317	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

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SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	1 April
†**City of London	...	22 "	24 "	...	15 "
†**City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	31 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
‡a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

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‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

† Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
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J. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Bombay.	Futicorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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ESTABLISHED 1880

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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsahling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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LITTLE & Co.,
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 16, Gymkhana Chambers, Wandby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite Tata's Mansion, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble-topped table and teapoys, cabinets, English bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almirahs, clothes-press, chest-of-drawers, mahogany cottage pianos, wind proof-lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. K. M. Thacker (proceeding to England) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Candy House, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofa and easychair, drawingroom suite of sofas and chair lined silk tapestry, marble-topped table and teapoy, bookcase, cabinets, English bedsteads, mirror-door almirahs, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of drawers, door curtains, carpets, table ornaments, windproof lamps, glassware, crockeryware, plated warr, etc., the property of Emil Schumacher, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel oil pig, gunmetal old pig and gunmetal old scrap and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Office in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 12th March 1908, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal oldpig, gunmetal old scrap, metal bell, metal white and Phospher Bronze scrap, gunmetal, also a large quantity of old leather, canvas, rope, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 p. c. and pay the balance and clear the lots within 2 days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S. T.) SHARP.
BONA-FIDE SALE

Acution Sale of best Electroplatedware by Reed and Barton, Oilmanstores, Shop Furniture, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant. at 11 a. m. (S.T) Sharp, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on Apollo Bunder, next to Watson's Annexe, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Bull and Co., changing premises, consisting of best electroplatedware by well-known makers, Reed and Barton and others, such as ice pitchers, trays, cups, mugs, pickle stands, jam pots, biscuit boxes, silver and gold buttons, charms, cigarette boxes, pipes, oilmanstores, toys, cricket goods, companion of games, substantial shop furniture made to order such as large cupboards, glass show-cases, counters, stationery, gas fittings, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal, Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LL., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

---

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ADVERTISER—Will be glad to hear from a Married Couple or Bachelors. Residence and Board available, good locality, cool flat, good table and home comforts. Apply Box No. 497, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD & LODGING with a private family for two Bachelors. No Tradesman need apply. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A Young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 505, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CYCLE, "Duerkop," 2 1-2 H P, Electro Ignition, Pattern 1907, splendid condition, good Tyres, owner going home. Cost Rs. 700; Price Rs. 300. Apply Box No 515, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding; Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Floor, Ch. G, St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HAVE YOU GOT McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" for 1908? If not write to F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. add GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N.H.P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 90 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, printed or on save. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STABLING—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply Box No. 393, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORRICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in "Century Building" space measuring 3,600 square feet. Apply 101, Hornby Row, 4th Storey, Opposite Navsari Building.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR FLAT OF EDWARD HOUSE, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 190 per month. Apply to Mr. D. GOSTLING, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO BE LET.

IN Building overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:
SECOND-FLOOR :—TWO fine airy OFFICE ROOMS, with Gallery. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Owner—
DEVKARAN NANJEE
17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Donald House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway's Co.'s Stables, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, mirror-door almyrahs, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned, ebonised cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Blackwell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 brown waler, 15½ hands, 8 years, goes well in harness, very fast.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 dun colour galloway, 14 hands, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham with a bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BOMBAENSE PRESS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Norton Printing Press, No. 48, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., by order of Mr. A. P. J. D'Silva and on account and risk of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brighton, 2273 tons, Captain G Heggin-botham, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons, Captain F Boyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3560 tons, Captain H Sandsledt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Persian Gulf, &c with a general cargo, 9 cases opium and 2 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Lilliefield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith .....R Navy
H M S Redbreast ....Lt Comdr W Howe .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer.....Capt G S Hickley .....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus .....Capt Hickman .....Survey Sr
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr McArthur .....R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury..Lt Whistl .....R I M S
Plassy .....Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 27.

Arabia .....4167 Leigh .....London.....143 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2938 Grenbin .....G G Tejpal
Cardium .....2383 Daniel .....W. & A Graham & Co
Calcioni.....3529 Toeque.....Aden .....73 P & O Co
Dumbea .....3219 Boyer .....M M & Co
Farnley .....2471 Forsyth .....W & A G & Co
Hariya .....2231 Bird.....Bombay Co
Helios .....864 Knutsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....845 Pelling .....Shah S N Co
Izmir .....2779 Jacob .....K Nixon & Co
Insum .....2703 Penbertly .....K N & Co
Ipswich .....576 Wallace .....Shah S N Co
Magdala .....2134 Lemand .....W & A G & Co
Nadiea.....1044 Abdeshevitz .....Calcutta.....29-2 M M & Co
Palam Hall .....2596 Main .....The Captain
Sultan .....1781 Ulrich .....Zitar .....21-3 A Strandes
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Westmouth .....Cutts .....Bombay & Co
Xima .....145 .....Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	2329	Runton	Hull	7-2	F Muir & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	1739	Summer	Dunkirk	29-1	F Muir & Co
C & R Matta	2240	Peters	Shanghai	3	P & O S N Co
G Goalpara	1358	Morrison	Persian Gulf	7-3	M M & Co
K Shah Jehan	2366	Grant	N F		H A Hasanm
M Vigo	2760	Hurlood	Hull via Kchi	25 2	P M & Co
N Marienfels	3560	Sandles	Hamburg	27-2	Gladstone & Co
P Clan Shaw	3918	Clark	Middlesborough	24 2	F M & Co

Outside

L Shah Allum	1918	Mauritzis	Davidson	7-3	A Hasanm

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Falcera	Kchi	29-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	562	Shamsudin	Bingar	29-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	324	Mahomed	Mangalore	28-2	Bo S N Co Ld

30 Ton Crane.

Warora	2365	Butler	N F		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Urquhart	3369	McPherson	Antwerp	23-2 F M & Co
2	Olympia	3259	Osborne	Liverpool	23-2 W & A G & Co
7	Kowber	2164	Forest	Trieste	1-3 A L S N & Co
8	Lisbman	2294	Ross	N F	3 Meckintosh & Co
9	Chanda	2697	Tien	Antwerp	5-3 M M & Co
10&11	Cy of London	5932	Black	Kchi	1-3 K Nixon & Co
12	Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	23-2 P & O Co
15	Yetorofu Maru	3367	Sato	Kobe	1 3N Y Kaisha

M W V D

Lhasa	926	Rothwell	Kchi	28-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Plassy (Tript)	Matley	Southampton, Feb 5
27	Goalpara s	Morrison	Bushire, Feb 12
27	Dumbia s	Boyer	Marseilles, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Dandolo s	Giacopello	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Ismalia s	Rose	Calcutta, &c
	Brighton s	Higginbotham	Akyab
	Marienfels s	Schlatelt	Hamburg, &c

The steamer Magdala for Liverpool etc began to load yesterday

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 44 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—30 cases ghee, F R Hill and Co; 4 bundles old rubber, A Kooshiram.
Arabia s—200 cwt gum, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Magdala s—24860 cwt cottonseed, 12,968 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 38000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Nrquhart s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 105 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co; 525 cwt myrabollams, G Madhavji and Co.
Chanda s—672 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 tons Manganese, R Reeve and Co; 2001 cwt castorseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—68 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales twist, Khan and Kahn; 30 bales cottonfly, J C Sadiwalla; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—1115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Chanda s—790 cwt gum, T Canji.

FOR PORTSAID (For orders.)

Clan Shaw s—3,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 760 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts cloves, D Possoon Co; 90 cwt shark fins, M J Joomabchy and Co; 9 cases opium P and O Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—60 cwt jardaloo, T Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—316 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—191 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton and Co; 350 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ld.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Feb. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	16,000	....	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	113	....	163
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	29,500	81,000	....	1,10,500
Total for 7 weeks	36,500	97,000	....	1,33,500
Comparison. Totalfor corresponding week of previous year	5,427	49,976	109	55,511
Per mile of Ry. do.	38	354	1	393
Total to corsp'g date do.	16,141	2,24,967	748	2,41,796

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 32,511
Decrease to date..... „ 1,08,296

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Feb. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,85,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	170	4	278
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	9,23,000	17,97,000	40,000	27,60,000
Total for 7 weeks	11,08,000	20,97,000	47,000	32,52,000
Comparison. Total forcorresponding Week of previous year	1,75,748	3,68,403	6,716	5,50,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	99	208	4	311
Total to corsp'g date do.	12,40,984	25,12,784	43,309	37,96,827

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 58,367
Do. to date..... „ 5,44,027

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26,] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 7/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	25 11/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4		1/8
Do. in New York	55 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·43		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since	23 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/8		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	un	chg l
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 2 3/4 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—Sellers—No buyers at the quotations.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 14,60,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 41,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 30,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots .. .. Easier with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Flat.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports... ... ...27,000 „
Mid-Americans... ... ...5·96—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...8 1/4—1/4

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·54 —03	5·56 —03	5·57 —03	5·57 —03

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·57 —02	5·55 —02	5·49 unchgd	5·42 +02	5·35 +02

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...24,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...35,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 8,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...22,000 „
Spot Cotton—11 2/3+10

Futures—Month of March, 10·43+15 (Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later as the official weather reports are considered unfavourable.)
Do. Do. May 10·60+14

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·73+7
Do do May 10·68+12
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	d. 5 29/32
F. G. Broach	...	d. 5 29/32
Good Broach	...	d. 5 29/32
Fine Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine Bengals	...	d. 3 31/32
F. G. Bengals	...	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	...	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly.—C.I.F.—5 1/32 Sellers.		
Months—April-May.		
Good Khandeish	...	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	...	d. 4 31/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 1/2
Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 2/10½—Sellers.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...31/6.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...33/6.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Dull.
Arrivals :—
"Istok."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
43 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 2,27,616	Freemantle	Macedonia	National Bank
Sovereigns	3,000,000	Yokohama	Macedonia	R Ramjee and Co
1 case Rupees	3,000	London	Arabia	D Sassoon and Co
20 Bars Silver	40,320	Busreh	Kola	E Hayem
3 Bundles Sov.	1,605			
Rupees	4,295	Busreh	Kola	Mac Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs.	4,000			
2 Bundles Sov.	1,920	Busreh	Kola	A M Meer
Gold Coins	13			
Rupees	5,730	Linga	Goalpara	Hongkong Bank
9 Bundles Rs.	18,000			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, | 27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 7 lakhs up.
Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand and 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s 4 9/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Considering that Council Bills met a poor market yesterday, rates have remained wonderfully steady, a poor supply of bills not withstanding. There has been an enquiry for remittances up to the beginning of April delivery which has been met by some Banks at 1s. 4 29/32d. T. T. For Rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/8 to 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...	1s. 4 1/4 to 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		123 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	137

Government Paper.

The market opened steady at 96 3/16d. for cash and the settlement with little doing in the early part of the day. In the afternoon a rumour circulated that there would be a new loan for Rs. 3 crores announced in the forthcoming Budget, whereupon quotations promptly fell 3/16. This is not necessarily unlikely as the Government, two years ago, intimated that their borrowings for the following five years would amount to Rs. 15 crores to be expended mainly in irrigation and other productive Public Works. This works out at an average Loan of Rs. 3 crores each year, so that if they do not go beyond the amount named, their requirements may be regarded as modest. Paper in Calcutta opened to-day at 96 1/16 ready and 96 5/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96-0
1st Settlement	...	„ 96-0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 96-3

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London closed 1/8 down on Wednesday at 25 11/16 ready and 25 3/4 for delivery forward in two months. New York was ½ down at 55 3/8. Locally the market has been fairly steady opening at 67 ex-duty for ready but closing at 67 3/16. There are, however, indications that we may shortly see lower rates. Forward bars are quoted below. Gold is steady.
We quote :—

		Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	67	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	66	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There is a slight improvement in the tone of the market owing to the better advices received from America, but the demand still continues on limited lines. Broach keeps very steady with a tendency to advance, as prices in the up-country markets are well maintained, and are above Bombay rates.
The business in ready cotton was again limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	277	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	237	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	224	
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	217/18	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	216	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	215/16	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	182	
Good Westerns ...	237	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252/3	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	11.000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·61 +07	5·63 +07	5·64 +07	5·64 +07	5·64 +07

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·62 +07	5·55 +08	5·47 +05	5·40 +05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steadier and the inquiry shows signs of improvement.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.
April-May	...	„ 8 7 6 B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The lower level of rates has brought out buyers and a fair business has been done at and about the following prices :—
We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	...	Rs. 9 4 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat	...	„ 9 13 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market continues dull with little or nothing doing. Quotations are :—

Gold White	...	85 per cent Rs. 54 0 0
Muggy	...	„ 52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	„ 55 0 0

Poppyseed :—
Rs. 10 14 0
Tone—Quiet.
Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 32 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 33 4 0
Tone—Easier.
Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 4 0
Tone—Quiet.
Groundnuts—
Rs. 43 8 0
Tone—Easier.
Wheat :—
White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,370
India	...	59 1/2 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	...	51 1/4 X. D.

Mills :—

David	...	380
Kohinoor	...	725
Manekji Petit	...	3,272½

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	...	129
Marcks and Co	...	130

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	565
Amritsar-Patti	...	115
Tapti-Valley	...	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	9,254 bales.
Wheat	...	2,653 cwts.
Linseed	...	3,116 „
Rapeseed	...	263 „
Gingellyseed	...	5,880 „
Poppyseed	...	nil „
Groundnuts	...	2,347 „
Castorseed	...	11,051 „
Rice	...	9,847 „
Myrabollams	...	9,088 „
Cottonseed	...	24,010 „
Mowraseed	...	931 „
Gram	...	1,916 „
Joowar	...	666 „
Maize	...	503 „

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1560, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PHARSON—February 23, at Bulandshahr, U. P., the wife of J. D Pearson, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
ARATHOON—February 21, at Bangalore, the wife of E. Arathoon, of a son.
DICKINS—February 20, at Tipperary Lodge, Yercaud, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dickins, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FANSHAWE—SPENCE—February 11, at All Saint's Church, Nagpur, by the Venible Archdeacon C. J. Palmer, Jocelyn Herbert Fanshawe, youngest son of Sir A. U. Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., late Director General of Post Offices, India, to Marguerite Henrietta Spence, eldest daughter of the late Capt E. K. R. Spence, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

GHOWDRY—February 21, at Bishop's College, Ballygunge, the Rev. Bhowani Churn Chowdry, retired S. P. G. Missionary, aged 84.
TAYLER—February 24, at 7, Park Street, Calcutta, W. V. G. Tayler, I.C.S., retired.

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AND
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 7-48m., 9-33a. Low water, 2-39m., 2-24a.
Bombay Millowners' Association, adjourned meeting, 3 p. m.
P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of 14th instant., due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Children's Sanitarium at Versova.
Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m.
Starting engines of the "Sagur Press," Sassoon Dock, 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, adjourned meeting, 1-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, February 29.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water 9-9m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-24a.
Sunday March 1.—Quinquagesima Sunday. B. V. A. Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Battery. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h., 44m., High water, 10-13m., 11-4a., Low water, 4-30m., 4-16a.
Monday March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Bank Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h 45m., High water, 11-7m, 11-44a, Low water, 5-12m., 55a.
Tuesday, March 3.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Regatta. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, in presence of H. E. the Governor, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 11-55m.; Low water, 5-52m., 5-51a.
Wednesday, March 4.—Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, ordinary and extraordinary meetings, 10 and 10-10 a. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. B. L. H., Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Arrival of the Decentralization Commission in Bombay. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Karachi Ice Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-22m., 0-40a. Low water, 6-31m., 6-34a.
Thursday, March 5.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 0-59m., 1-24a. Low water, 7-9m., 7-15a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Malta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd March.

ARTICLED CLERKS.—An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday 24th, Wednesday 25th, Thursday 26th, and Friday 27th proximo. The examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master of Equity, L. J. Robertson, Acting Clerk of the Crown, and K. F. Seervai, Solicitor.

BAD WHEAT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. Dracup, one Keshaw Damji, a Hindu, was charged with having in his possession one hundred bags containing wheat unfit for human consumption. Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from evidence that Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Gadinho, Inspector Higgins and Sub-Inspector Adam Comer found the property in the possession of the accused at Frere Road. Mr. Desai, pleader, stated that the wheat was not for human consumption, and the accused was prepared to destroy it if the Municipality wished so. The Magistrate ordered the wheat to be destroyed and warned and discharged the accused.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Sullivan charged one Sulleman Ismail with having committed theft of a purse containing property worth Rs. 2, belonging to one Mansookh Manekchand, a broker. If appeared that on Wednesday at about 10 a.m., the complainant was walking along the 3rd Bhoiwada when the accused removed the purse from the complainant's person and tried to make off with it, but on being discovered, he placed the purse on the back of a shigram ghatry. The accused was arrested and made over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted five previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Bibi Saheb.

Are you aware that in several commissions, evidence was taken in this case? Yes.

Where were commissions issued to? I did not make enquiries.

What do you mean by commissions being issued? That I do not know.

Don't you know what a commission is? No.

All that you heard was that a commission was to be issued? Yes.

Did any one tell you what a commission was? No I did not ask any one.

Do you know that witnesses were examined in this case at Calcutta and Rangoon? I have heard, but I do not know what place.

You never instructed any one else to appear on your behalf when witnesses were examined outside Bombay? I had only Mr. Dadachanji.

You never instructed any one else.—(Here Mr. Dadachanji of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Co. was shown)—is this Mr. Dadachanji whom you have instructed? Yes.

Is this Mr. Dadachanji whom you know? Yes.

You wanted witnesses to be examined outside Bombay? Yes.

To prove what? I wanted to prove that I was entitled to the rights of my father inclusive of the offerings from the Indians.

Do you claim a share in the offerings of Indians? Yes.

What share? It may be calculated.

You don't know then? I have not calculated.

Will you calculate it now? I cannot.

Has any one calculated for you? No one.

In the offerings do you claim the same share as Jangir Shah? The order of the Almighty God is that a son gets double the share of the daughter.

Would the brothers of Hassan Ali be entitled to double the share that you may get, during Hassan Ali's time? At that time it was not divided. They were entitled. Except the heirs, others were only entitled to food allowance, &c.

No one who was not an heir, was entitled to the offerings? Others were entitled to the offerings.

How do you reconcile the two statements? I did not say others had no share. What I said was that the nine heirs were entitled to everything and others only to residence, food, carriage.

During Hassan Ali's life-time, who were the heirs? Hassan Ali had 3 sons, 3 daughters and 3 wives. These were the heirs.

And they had greater rights in the offerings than Hassan Ali's brothers? Heirs are entitled to greater share.

Was that right in virtue of their being heirs? Yes.

Hassan Ali had a son called Jalal Shah? Yes.

During Hassan Ali's life-time was he only entitled to food, residence etc? He was entitled to everything.

If the heirs of Jalal Shah were entitled to everything, what was left for Hassan Ali? He was the owner.

Was he the owner of everything? Yes.

Did he as a matter of fact

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1908.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THREE very instructive speeches were delivered at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday—by Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Procter and Mr. Moses. The work of the year and its commercial history were capably reviewed, and matters requiring attention in connection with the further development of commerce were brought before public notice. Mr. Armstrong complained of the failure of the Railway Finance Commission to send out a deputation to India, which constitutes a very legitimate grievance, seeing that Indian traders have so much cause for fault-finding with Railway administration. Mr. Armstrong intimated that in the opinion of the Chamber a local investigation would have afforded satisfaction as its members could have furnished much useful information for the deputation. Mr. Procter gave us an idea of the kind of information which might have been offered, in his comparatively brief but eminently practical observations. He is not altogether sure that Government has grasped the seriousness of the situation. Anyhow, as he added, the position to-day is not much better than it was a year ago and if this season had been anything like its predecessor the position would have been most serious. What Mr. Procter had to tell the meeting as to the deficiency of rolling-stock will be almost incredible to readers in England who imagine that everything which can be, is being done for the development of Indian industries. It is true, he admitted, that additional wagons have been ordered, but he happens to know that last year one of the largest firms of wagon-builders in England offered to supply the India Office with ten thousand wagons at reasonable rates and on easy terms but the offer was declined. We agree with the speaker in the view that if Government really appreciated the position in this country it would gladly have accepted an offer which would have relieved the situation certainly more rapidly than it is being relieved now and on a much sounder basis than borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve. In illustration of the scarcity of rolling-stock Mr. Procter stated that when in Calcutta last month he ascertained that the position, as far as the supply of wagons for coal was concerned, was worse than it ever had been before, owing probably to the demand on account of the famine traffic, and there is no doubt that the present inflated price of coal is due principally to the insufficient wagon supply. In other words, said he, we are paying about Rs. 3 a ton more for our coal because there are not sufficient wagons to cope with the trade. As a specific instance, he mentioned that a steam tramway in the Central Provinces, in connection with manganese mines there, which only requires 300 tons a month, had been told by its suppliers that they are absolutely unable to get a wagon from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and suggest that they should obtain their coal from Bombay. So there is not much ground for supposing that the difficulty is being grappled with as commercial interests have a right to expect.

Further reference was made to the remarkable commercial morality of the manufacturer in the speech of the retiring Chairman, who declared that in the matter of short-reeling very little improvement has been made. In the case of some of the bundles, it appears, the hanks measured less than 600 yards and although the number on the paper was "40," and the bundles were made up in 40 knots, the actual count was only about 15s. The attention of Government was drawn to the matter in August and immediate action was asked to prevent such shipments leaving the port, but the reply was only received by the Committee a month ago, and nothing has yet been done to put a stop to this scandalous practice. It does seem strange, observed Mr. Armstrong, that when the Customs prevent the importation of short-reeled yarns they will not take prompt measures to stop the export of bales such as he described, which are undoubtedly fraudulent and made up with the object of deceiving. He admitted difficulties in reeling in this country for which full allowance should be made, but yarns such as he described are a disgrace and shippers of such threads and their suppliers should be severely dealt with. No protest seems to have been made by any member present, so we take it that the offenders are really men outside the pale. But those within will also suffer, for the commercial honesty of Bombay, if this sort of thing continues, will be regarded as on a level with that of China or Japan where no great harm is thought what means are adopted if one trader gets an advantage over another. We should cry out loudly enough against goods brought into this country which were not of the quantity as well as of the quality and substance demanded, though many of us protest against the high morality of the British Government in its anxiety to suppress the opium traffic, which as Mr. Moses pointed out, brings in a revenue of about six millions sterling. Mr. Moses, by the way, added further, that such action would throw thousands of ryots out of employment, and with what object? Merely to gratify the susceptibilities of the Chinese "and that without the slightest guarantee that the production of Opium in China will be similarly curtailed." Mr. Moses maintained that it would be practically impossible to stop the cultivation of Opium in China, as it is carried on over such vast areas of villages and fields that the Chinese Government, even if they had the will, would not have the power to prevent it. He hopes, therefore, that in justice to our Indian Taxpayer the deficit in Opium Revenue will be made up by the Home Government. But we doubt it and whether they will agree with the speaker that under these circumstances an opportune moment has arrived for our Government to "approach the Chinese with a view to persuade them to appoint a Financier of the stamp of Lord Cromer, to take in hand and advise them as to the method of introducing a Gold Standard."

A subject to which pointed reference was made by the retiring Chairman had reference to shed accommodation at the Docks. Towards the end of last season, it appears, the Committee found it necessary to complain of confusion, inconvenience and loss. It is somewhat surprising to hear complaints of this description against the Port Trust, which we have come to regard as the one Board in the Bombay Presidency, at the door of which no charge could be laid. But it would seem that the dock extension which is already making progress, was decided upon a little too late rather than too early, for the trade of the port has already outstripped its facilities. At the same time the fault seems to lie with merchants more than with the Port Trust, for, in the words of Mr. Armstrong: "Unfortunately, as many of us know to our cost, the import trade lately has been very much overdone. The result is an enormous stock of goods in the Port Trust warehouses, owing to which difficulty has been experienced in clearing the Transit Sheds. Owing to this exporters have been very seriously inconvenienced, and there can be no doubt that the whole system as regards goods in the transit sheds must be altered, and packages must not be allowed to lie there on any conditions. Importers in fact must be forced to clear their goods through the Customs on arrival, so that the sheds may not be blocked with unclaimed packages which hamper the work of the Dock staff and of those who desire to obtain delivery of their supplies. If consignees will not do this they must not be surprised if charges on their goods are further increased, for the rapid clearance of the Transit Sheds is imperative and must be arranged for." The conflict, then, is not between the mercantile community and the Port Trust, but between importers and exporters, who have the remedy in their own hands. At the same time the contending parties will learn with satisfaction that the Port Trustees already have a scheme before them for the provision of further warehouse accommodation and the prospect therefore is that by the time the next annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is held the only reference to the subject will be one eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned, particularly as it is believed that by a little re-arrangement and re-organization the next few years' requirements may be met.

THE EVER-INCREASING BURDEN. THE Navy Estimates for the coming year about which Reuter informs us, show a gratifying increase of nearly a million over those of last year. This means that we are going to spend over our navy thirty-three millions in 1908-9. Enormous as this sum is, we are afraid this is only the beginning of an era of still greater expenditure in naval matters. The Kaiser ten years ago deliberately entered into competition with us in naval supremacy, and this policy has forced upon us an increasing burden in keeping up a navy equal to that of any two powers. During these ten years Germany has multiplied its naval expenditure threefold: in 1898 it stood at six millions and a third, whilst now it will be very nearly twenty. In 1907 she spent ourteen millions, whilst in 1907 she will spend seven millions more. In 1911 her programme is to spend twenty-three millions. Thus whilst Germany has trebled her expenditure during the last ten years, we have only increased ours from twenty-four millions and a third in 1898 to thirty-two in the year to close next March. Our new rival is fast outstripping us. In a few years Germany will spend upon her fleet as much as we do upon ours now, and we shall be required to double our present estimates. This is a very serious outlook, and there is much ground for pessimism for writers so sober as Mr. Courtney, the Editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, whose remarks on this subject are more than usually important. "The pressure of the cost of place is about to become as remorseless as the strain of war. A new question is arising far more momentous and disquieting in its character than any we have had to confront since the Napoleonic wars. The effort to maintain the two-Power standard against the mighty competition we have now to face will modify the whole of our policy unless we are to be induced to give up the game and to sink into the amiable impotence of drink decay. It will be acknowledged, perhaps, that we are not usually alarmist in these pages, and that we endeavour to follow the actual course of facts from month to month without the slightest regard to preconceived theories. We can only make an appeal to all earnest citizens. We implore them with all the earnestness at our command to reflect without prejudice upon the situation we have now to confront."

The situation no doubt is serious enough, and we as a nation have to cope with it as best we can with accustomed skill and courage. But quite of late another factor has arisen which tends to complicate our difficulties with regard to the maintenance of a two-Power standard. Since the late Spanish War America too has become ambitious of being a great Naval Power. This was some time after the Kaiser launched in his Naval enterprise. In a few years the American Navy has grown very powerful. But last year the quarrel of the Americans with Japan has given an enormous fillip to their adventurous naval policy. In the Spanish War they obtained the Philippines, but they made very little effort to defend these islands in the far Pacific against an invasion from a strong Naval Power. The dispute with Japan has opened their eyes to this chink in their defensive armour, and they have now resolved to increase their already strong navy in this direction. In fact they mean shortly to create a Pacific fleet with its headquarters at Manila to be kept constantly in the Far East. This decision of the United States appears in the same day as the naval estimates; and there is great significance in the juxtaposition of the two in Reuter's telegrams. It was anticipated as a matter of certainty that the present voyage of the American fleet to the Pacific would lead to a formidable increase in the naval armaments and expenditure of the United States. Already we are told that a million and a half will be spent on Manila in the current year on defensive works alone. The American naval estimates will show a very great increase, and this must go on from year to year. Mr. Taft said the other day that ten years would suffice to put America in a very strong position in the Pacific as regards attack from any power. The Kaiser, when he launched his present naval programme in 1897, wanted twenty years to complete his plans and render Germany navally supreme. Both these periods would be completed in 1917-8. If both these fleets are allowed this time for their unhindered development, they will be proved very hard to cope with by us ten years hence. To keep our navy to the two-Power standard in 1918 will entail upon us as Mr. Courtney says, the most stupendous sacrifices ever made by a people. There is almost a certainty that we shall then have to spend upon our Navy something like sixty millions every year. Compared with this the present increase of less than a million in the naval estimates is certainly small. But even thirty-three millions a year on the Navy alone is a galling weight which has to be submitted to as it is the cost of peace; but none the less it is as remorseless in the strain of war, and more galling as it is not only constant but ever-increasing. Sooner or later the question of general naval disarmament will become urgent, as the present strain can hardly be borne by any nation for long however rich and resourceful it may be.

FRONTIER POLICY. MR. MORLEY was sufficiently tactful in the House of Commons on Wednesday in his reference to Indian frontier policy in connection with the Zakka Khel expedition. "For reasons which it would be disadvantageous to the public interest to state, the general objections to any reversal of policy are particularly strong in this case." Lord Curzon, in the Lords, was less discreet, declaring that a forward policy was impracticable. "It would set the frontier in a blaze from end to end, would burden Indian finance with a succession of campaigns and would risk complications and possibly collision with the Amir." That is precisely what Mr. Morley meant. But Mr. Morley is a Minister of the Government and in office, while Lord Curzon occupies a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than when he was Viceroy in India, so we may expect him to be less sphinx-like than before. But we imagine his colleagues in the Upper House will speedily regret the advent of so loquacious a member, who apparently will let no opportunity pass of lecturing them on subjects which many of them understand quite as thoroughly as he does. Imagine Lords Roberts and Elgin and Lansdowne—to mention only three—having to sit and listen to Lord Curzon reviewing at length "the whole of the Indian frontier problem"—which they solved long before Lord Curzon landed at the Apollo Bunder.

THE STEAMER "Ivydene," which was ashore on Oyster Reef, has got off and gone to Akyab.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedania," with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

A DECREE nisi for dissolution of marriage in the case of Violet Dease *versus* W. S. Dease has been made absolute by the Calcutta High Court.

THE code of regulations relating to European schools, which will come into force on April 1st, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. A. S. Campbell to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, vice Mr. F. Macleod.

THE London Tea Market is reported to be easier for common leaf, but prices for good broken pekoes have advanced.

MAJOR B. E. M GURDON, of the Government of India Political Department, has been granted an extension of leave and does not now return to India until next October.

AN extraordinary blizzard on the Robat-Nushki route is reported. Stone and gravel were blown along by the force of the wind so as to break windows at Mashkichab, and caravans were obliged to unload and fly for shelter for men and camels.

DURING the week ending 25th February six and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of there ½ was shipped to Zanzibar, 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Jamnagar, 2 by the Farmer at Rajkote Civil Station, and 2 by the Farmer at Godhra. During the week 107½ chests were imported from Indore and 100 from Ahmedabad.

THE Empress of India Cotton Mills declared a dividend of ten rupees per share, the Hoolmaree Tea Company declared four per cent. and the North Western Cachar Tea Co. fifteen per cent. The Jumoni Coal Co., for the past year, pay nine per cent., the Bhaskajuri Coal Co. eight per cent., the Reliance Coal ten per cent., and Nawaghur Coal one hundred and fifty rupees per share.

THE weekly mortality statistics for the city give cause for grave consideration. Out of nine hundred and seven deaths two hundred and eighty-four were children below five years, of age, one hundred and seventy-two being under one year, which is equivalent to 31·31 and 18·96 respectively; while the percentage in comparing the number of deaths under one year with the number of births, 412, gives the alarming figure of 41.74. The matter might well engage closer attention.

THE Committee of the Murray Memorial Fund wish it to be generally known that the Dharamsala erected to the memory of the late Sir John Murray (who raised and led the well known Regiment now designated Murray's Jat Lancers) has been finished, and will be declared open by General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Commanding the Northern Army, on the 17th March. The Dharamsala has been erected at Delhi, and it is earnestly hoped that as many old friends of General Murray as possible will attend the opening ceremony.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 25 was 938, giving a death-rate of 48·23 per annum per thousand as against 41·90 the corresponding period of last year, and 79·08 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 69 died from fevers; 125, plague; 28, small-pox; 31, measles; 2, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 221, affections of the respiratory organs; 51, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 31, still-born; 105, old-age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 28; Lingast, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other castes, 412; Hindu low caste, 109; Musalman, 258; Parsee, 24; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 1; European, 4. The total number of births was 412 as against 356 in the corresponding period of last year, and 255 the average over the past five years.

A SOMEWHAT rare type of jackdaw has been seen at Bridport. The bird had two white wings, and the rest of the body was jet black. It was first observed in a local garden, and after hopping about for a time in search of food it flew off.

LECTURING on the modern novel before the members of the Tuesday Society, Mr. Anthony Hope remarked, "We novelists have to walk warily—there are far too many of us, and we write far too much. We are a suspected class, our trade is a dangerous one, and one day I think they will take away our licence and give us no compensation. Plato said 'The multitude is no philosopher'—to-day the modern multitude is trying to be, and the modern novelist has to write accordingly."

AN interesting incident typical of the Gurkhas' love of fighting occurred at Dehra Dun when the Gurkha Rifles recently stationed there left for Chitral. A small detachment was left behind, but now that the Zakka Khel expedition is on, these men have expressed a wish to join their comrades and the necessary permission has, it is understood, been granted.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A LATE SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Our hopes of an exceptionally early season are dashed to the ground by the terrible tragedy in Portugal which has plunged the Court and Society into mourning for the assissinated King and Crown Prince. The first Court of the season which would have been held yesterday has been abandoned and many social engagements for the next few weeks have been hurriedly cancelled.

Instead of the expected brilliant round of social festivities between now and Easter there will be little entertaining, and that of a private character. Court mourning, in the present case, means more than a mere matter of form. Queen Amelia the widowed consort of the murdered King has always been on most affectionate terms with our Royal family, and one of her greatest friends is the Princess Royal. The Queen who belongs to the Orleans family had her home in England during her early days. Only this Autumn she remembered her acquaintance with Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal and Queen Maud of Norway when she was in England for the marriage of her sister, Princess Louise of Orleans, to Prince Charles of Bourbon.

King Edward, who is always so thoughtful where the interests of West End trade are concerned, always sets his face against protracted periods of mourning and, in the present instance, the Court will go out of mourning in the first week of March and into half-mourning in a fortnight's time.

Many people who have no association with the Court are wearing complimentary half-mourning and the West End shop windows are studies in mauve and violet this week.

ADVANCE SPRING FASHIONS.

The close alliance between Fashion and the Stage is becoming increasingly apparent. Our first real glimpse of spring fashions will be obtained from the lovely gowns worn in "The Woman of Kronstadt" which will shortly have its premiere at the Garrick.

These dresses, although made in London, have been specially designed by one of the great man milliners of modern times, Mr. Redfern of Paris, and as it is almost unnecessary to add they represent the modes of to-morrow rather than those of to-day. I had a private view of these gowns to-day and came away with the impression that the elbow sleeve is dead. The sleeve of the Spring fits tightly to the arm and covers the back of the hand. When made of net or similar material the effect is charmingly picturesque, then hand-embroidery is to be the trimming of the next few months. Sometimes coarse filet net dyed to match the gown, is thickly embroidered in chenille. More often the embroidery is applied to the cloth itself and bands of embroidery border the hem and outline the chemisette. The continuation of Semi-Empire styles is also indicated and the simple clinging Greek effect is likely to conquer. A coat and skirt of grey cloth which will be worn by Mrs. Russ Whytal embodies many of the latest ideas. The coat is three quarter length and the cuff and collar are embroidered in delicate tones of pink and blue. The grey chiffon blouse worn under the coat is smartly trimmed with bands of cloth embroidered in the same shades as the coat itself. Dark wedgewood blue according to Mr. Redfern is to be one of the coming colours and he has designed for Mrs. Whytal a lovely evening gown in crepe de chine in this shade. There is a square vest to the waist and the material of the bodice is arranged with a toilette effect with embroideries in gold and silver.

Another gown which will be worn by Miss Latimer, almost recalls the old-fashioned polonaise. It is an evening gown in pale blue, the corsage bordered with gold embroidery and embellished with blue and pink stones. A joint panel which gradually comes to a point at the hem and is continued in a panier effect at the back is the novel point. The corsage too is original, the sleeves being entirely swathed. An evening gown in pale shell pink, another of the fashionable colour, shows the Empire effect at the back and is embroidered in pink and gold. The skirt is panelled, each panel being laced across with gold and pendants. On the bodice is a stole effect of the embroidery and the wing sleeves, according to sartorial experts will be quite the rage for evening wear. Another pretty sleeves appeal on an evening gown of light grey crepe de chine. The sleeves of chiffon fit close to the arm and are caught up at frequent intervals with bands of silver.

THE GREEK VOGUE.

The triumph of the Greek styles will be the real keynote of next season's fashions. There can no longer be any doubt of their growing popularity of the determination if the great authorities of the Rue de la Paix to insist on the Greek influence. Greek draperies have been with us for some time, in a rather pronounced form, sometimes, and now we are adopting the veritable Greek head dress. Even for day wear it is very much the fashion to dress the hair full at the back standing well out from the head. In front and at the sides the hair is also dressed full and only the largest and most natural looking waves are allowed. In Paris, so I hear, many of the fashionable Parisiennes who lead rather than follow the modes, are already adopting a pure Greek head dress for evening use. The style is undeniably becoming, but it demands regular features. The Greek head dress, of course, demands the Greek gown which takes the form of a draped tunic of some fragile material.

The sash which has come among us again is but another proof of the Greek reign. The sash can be either Greek or Oriental according to how it is arranged. A favourite arrangement and one which conforms to the Greek idea, is that which resembles a Swiss belt. The folds of material mould the bust and waist with the ends loosely tied at one side and allowed to fall to the hem of the skirt.

THE SHORT DINNER.

Some time ago I pointed out that it is the fashion of the day to make the dinner as short as possible. It is quite surprising the strides this new fashion has made in a short time. No one now dreams of spending more than one hour in the dining-room and some fashionable women declare that three-quarters of an hour is ample.

Everything connected with dinners is now curtailed. Not much wine is drunk—frequently only one kind is offered and champagne. Though the courses are few they must be of the choicest and best. Very low decorations are all the mode and it is considered correct to arrange the flowers as naturally as possible. Violet used to be tabooed as a colour for dinner table decorations, but under the electric light it may be used with success. At a recent little dinner the whole scheme of colour followed that of the modest violet; the rich purple of the Tsar and the varied pale tones of the "Neapolitan." The table linen was bordered and inset with old Venetian point and a mass of dark violets made a carpet for flat silver bowl, filled with ferns and Neapolitan violets which stood in the centre of the table. Dull silver candlesticks of quaint design stood at the corners of the table and the candle shades were of pale mauve crepe lined with shell pink and fringed with silver.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S PICTURES.

The Sale-room is often the haunt of fashionable society. All this week Christie's, the classic hunting ground of the Collector and connoisseur, has been thronged with Notabilities of the social world who had come to see the Duke of Sutherland's pictures.

The Duke of Sutherland's collection of pictures is a famous one, but his chief treasures have not found their way into the Auction room. The circumstances of the sale which will bring crowds of society people as well as collectors to Christie's to-morrow afternoon recall those of the great picture sale of last year when the Duke of Fife's collection from Fife House was dispersed. Fife House itself it will be remembered was generously made over to the people of Banffshire and not having room for the pictures elsewhere the Duke had them dispatched to London where they magnetised the Town.

Trentham Hall, the Staffordshire seat of the Duke of Sutherland, which was offered as a gift to the people of Stoke-on-Trent and refused, has now been practically abandoned by the Duke. The best of the Trentham pictures have been hung at Stafford House, the stately town mansion in St. James', and it is the remainder with those pictures that have been ousted from Stafford House to make room for those from Trentham that are now to be sold. Many of pictures are family portraits. Yesterday, for instance, I noticed the Duchess of Norfolk examining a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of one of her predecessors. Beautiful ladies painted by Sir G. Kneller and Sir Peter Lely smile down from the walls while Van Dyck, a Paolo Veronese and a Rembrandt add to the interest of the collection.

THE BEETHOVEN OF ROMANCE.

Achim D'Arnim.

"Ein Traum, gar seltsam schauerlich
"Ergotzte und erschrecte mich.
"Noch schwebt mir vor manch grausig Bild,
"Und in dem Herzen wogt es wild."
(A dream both sad and strange to see
Once startled and delighted me.
The awful forms keep waving still,
And in my heart do wildly thrill.)

Would you have an idea of his work? His countrypatriot Heine gives it in the above lines. Figure to yourself a world embracing the nocturnal and chaotic side of human life. Tossing about there are demonaic forces. Protecting genii and provoking goblins seek each other out and struggle. Incidents get entangled, revolutions crash, catastrophes burst forth, while a capricious destiny chuckles and startles the echo. Veiled spectres naked women, elves and hobgoblins, Ariels and Calibans, how name them all! These are the personages of the comedy. They choose the soul's depth for their theatre, revealing to us buried passions, whose sublimity at times equals their extravagant improbability. We are a great way from this reality so cleverly set in light. It was the charm and the ideal of classic poetry. From the bosom of this mystic darkness, a vague presentiment lets itself out; now striking us with terror, now softly awakening religious emotions. And for detail the humorous vein takes the place of the plastic faculties, which the painter of real life possesses. Besides, how much imagination in those bizarre couplings, what inexhaustible fancy in these arabesques half bird and half flower!

ARNIM A BEETHOVEN.

With Arnim the symbol is everywhere, the symbol of an unknown distant world. Reality shows him but a transfiguration of substance, even as in the eyes of the Christian, the bread and wine cease to be so, to become the body and the blood of an eternal, mystic being, everywhere present and everywhere hid. On this account are Arnim and Novalis certainly the two masters of the German Romantic school. What predominates in Novalis is frenzy, the ecstacy of a being absorbed in the contemplation of a blissful night. Arnim is more human. Even in his leanings he carries a supreme force of concentration and of realism. In the world of mind are forms and aspirations outside its domain. Goethe knew this with his strong clairvoyance. And it is in this sense he calls Beethoven a demonaic nature. For Beethoven is the master par excellence of these forms and aspirations. The secret of his music lies in the fact that it is as he calls it "a revelation sublimer than all wisdom and all philosophy." God is so near to him in his art. Now words, set to music is what we see every day. Arnim seems to have had for his task the setting of music to words. To the confused symphony of somnambulic life, and to the unseizable hymns of the visionary brain he gives a being. Therein he is almost a Beethoven, his symphonies being his romances. In his eyes the real is but a show. When others have need of touch to believe, what he sees and touches is for him but the symbol of the supernatural.

HIS PORTRAIT.

To the manly expression of Schiller add the aristocratic elegance of Byron and you have Arnim as he looks out of his portrait. Piercing eyes as would fathom the ocean of night, an eagle nose, the nostrils dilating with youth and life, a mouth beaming with candour and kindness stamp him as one feverish and agitated, devoured by incessant aspiration. "What would I not give," says he "for the gift of seizing my sensations when flying, and fixing them in rythmes the very moment I feel them! It seems to me I would then write poems as would shake the world. But alas! with the trouble I must take to return to it as well as I can, I suppose the best of my thought will have gone down the earth with me." He describes best the state of his mind in a few strophes. "What more superb than the lily with the air of a young king swinging itself in the grass! What more sublime than the cedar rearing its head heavenward, over which the adventurous eagle soars! What more bold than the dark cloud, sailing by the lightning flash, and over woods and fields on fire! Holy and haughty flame, how many lilies hast thou laid low, how many cedars turned to dust! Knowest thou whither thou art bound?" Poetry was for him a living fount, gushing from the heart in spontaneous flight.

ZEIT-GEIST.

Rigid, sober work, by which the mind renders itself master of a subject and ends in a perfect union of thought and form, was unknown to him. It is true the days he lived in did not lend themselves to such normal development. That was difficult, for a thousand questions divided the world. In the midst of the apparitions which obsessed him the poet did not know whom to listen. In the most successful works of the time some defect in cohesion is always there, despite all that could be done too late to make up this want of first harmony. Nor does Arnim like this new patch-up. Then again, there are such sudden transitions and such shocks that it is a strange confusion of colours and styles. You are in the midst of a common comedy, a pastoral poem. You had to do with the most ordinary sentiments, the simplest and the most innocent of morals, and you feel yourself suddenly transported to the savage heights of Brocken, without the scene-shifter, troubling himself ever so little as to whistle to warn of the change of scene. And why? For no reason. The very persons who just now were speaking sensibly and leading a common life bestir themselves and frisk about in phantasmagorio space. Such a one with his lofty sentiments seems a somnambulist, such another entangled in gross materialism betrays his elementary nature, and appears to you under the form of a mandragora as Cornelius in the story of the Queen of Egypt. "What hand weaves the threads of my brain? The same which suspends the sun in the firmament and regulates the course of the stars." These words of his often rally your courage, and help you to find light. When we are led by our first impulse of boast or idleness to reject certain conceptions, whose sense begins to elude us, as if tainted with obscurity we must mistrust it. When we are studying a man of genius we must put in more of perseverance and not be easily put out of countenance. The vocation of genius is to be ahead of his time, while his readers are a little behind time. This is why the two never understand each other.

HIS VIEWS.

He is for saving himself all commerce with the profane, and is for being visited by those drawn to him by native affinities. He would seriously guard youth against the fatal influence exercised over it by certain sullen minds, whose experience in life has been trying and severe, and who therefore consider themselves to have the right of calumniating and branding everything. Each one's experiences must be his own. One need not measure the perspective open before him by others' glasses. He would distrust those who are for making themselves the centre of the world, and for telling him coolly, "Such are men, such women, thus virtue behaves, thus vice;" their own gleanings out of the narrow sphere they have moved in. Looking at the world through a glass dimmed by misfortune, they have eyes for what is mangled only, being blind to its ever onward march. He has respect for these honest men whose lessons serve to render him more cautious, but all the same he must have his own experience. Work and action, experience and conquest must be youth's motto. Let it build a palace of roses and of lilies so long as they bloom.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce to the Government as regards the removal of the Towers of Silence from the enviable present site to Worlee is under the times not only premature but quite repugnant to the feelings of the Parsee community as they loathe to see the time honoured last resting place of the dead converted into a tract of lodgings for the elite of Bombay. Our enlightened and fair speaking citizen Mr. Wacha's protest in the meeting deserves the approbation of all the Parsees and Natives who have invariably adhered to the traditions of their forefathers save in philanthrophy and look upon with a reverent eye the sanctum of the departed ones where these soulless bodies are finally consecrated. Mr. Wacha ought to have been supported in his obtestation against a measure that would be considered by the Parsees as desecrating the time honoured site for the dead, so long secured from all foreign aggressions under the just British sway. I am really amazed that our Parsee big Sethias who proudly cling to all their customs and superstitions and aspire to have their names heralded as the distinguished titled personages are conspicuous by their neutrality. All credit to Mr. Wacha! This act of his speaks volumes in his praise. He has reflected honour upon himself, lustre upon letters and renown upon the community to which he belongs.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI KHANDUVALA.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

STATEMENT BY MR. MORLEY.

Lord Curzon Advocates Conservatism.

RESTRICTING THE PRESENT EXPEDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, in reply to Mr. Ellis, said that the Government of India had been instructed to take no steps whatever tending to the permanent occupation of the Zakka Khel country. Orders had been issued to General Willcocks accordingly.

No departure was intended, said Mr. Morley, from the frontier policy laid down by a Secretary of State ten years ago and re-affirmed by another Secretary of State in 1904, namely, that there should be no extension of our responsibilities in tribal territories and no interference with the tribes which could be avoided.

For reasons, which it would be disadvantageous to the public interest to state, the general objections to any reversal of that policy were particularly strong in the present case.

The operations had been most effective and there was good reason to hope that a settlement would be arranged before many days.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Curzon reviewed at some length the whole of the Indian frontier problem. His Lordship strongly advocated the continuance of the successful policy inaugurated in 1899. The necessity for the Zakka Khel Expedition was, he said, indisputable and, indeed, the Government should have struck long before it did. He hoped the expedition would not affect the established policy. A forward policy, he said, was impracticable. It would set the frontier in a blaze from end to end, would burden Indian finance with a succession of campaigns and would risk complications and possibly collision with the Amir.

Lord Elgin repeated Mr. Morley's statement made in the House of Commons and said that while he was not inclined to differ with Lord Curzon, he hesitated to accept the proposition that any system could obviate the difficulties in all circumstances, but if the system were changed from time to time to meet varying circumstances it was all the more desirable to maintain the principles on which the Government's policy was based. He pointed out that the principles enunciated by Lord George Hamilton in 1898 had also guided himself and Lord Lansdowne previously.

BRITAIN AND THE CONGO.

Official Attitude.

DEFINITE THREAT UTTERED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, a Resolution was unanimously adopted, urging the Government to do its utmost to secure the fundamental alteration of the administration of the Congo.

Sir Edward Grey, in accepting the resolution, said that the Congo State had forfeited all right to international recognition, and added :—

"If the Belgian Parliament, at the close of the present Session, does not take over the Congo on satisfactory terms, we are prepared to take separate action on behalf of British Treaty rights.

"We might raise the question of whether our consent to the import duties—the revenue derived from which should be devoted to the welfare of the natives—was not obtained under false pretences."

THE GERMANIZATION OF POLAND.

Bismarck's Policy.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, the Polish Expropriation Bill was debated.

Count von Arnim declared that a peaceful policy would not solve the Polish problem. Plantation of German agriculturists would, he said, alone be effective.

Prince von Bulow said that he would take over Prince Bismarck's Polish policy as a sacred inheritance.

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

Absolute Rights of Property.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Tsar yesterday received three hundred members of the Duma at Tsarskoeselo.

His Majesty exhorted them to help him to strengthen law and order, and declared that he would never sanction any infringement of the rights of property.

ROYAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT THE HAGUE.

Narrow Escape of Queen Wilhelmina.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry were driving together at The Hague, when their carriage collided with an electric tram-car.

Three wheels of the carriage were wrenched off, and Their Royal Highnesses had a miraculous escape.

LONDON FEBRUARY 27.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry attended the theatre last evening and received an enthusiastic ovation.

THE TEST MATCH.

Another Win for Australia.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Australia Wins the Test Match By 49 runs.

THE FAKUMAN RAILWAY.

Validity of Japanese Contentions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Sir Edward Grey has intimated to Japan that he recognizes the validity of the Japanese contention with regard to the Fakuman Railway and that it remains for the contractors to prove to Japan that the proposed line will be a feeder, and not a competitor of the Japanese Railway.

AUSTRIA AND MACEDONIA.

British Reform Proposals Invited.

THE RAILWAY PROJECT NON-POLITICAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The "Fremdenblatt," replying to Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding reforms in Macedonia, says that Austria shares her wish for the maintenance of the Concert of the Powers interested in the Balkans, and will examine impartially any new British reform proposals.

The "Fremdenblatt" again insists on the non-political nature of the Austrian railway project.

SCOTTISH LAND VALUES BILL.

Passed by the Commons.

LONDON FEBRUARY, 27.

In the House of Commons the third reading of the Scottish Land Values Bill was passed by 347 votes against 90.

NORD-DEUTSCHE LLOYD.

New Far Eastern Service.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The Nord Deutsche Lloyd, for an additional subsidy of £25,000 yearly, are about to establish a regular monthly service between Sydney, New Guinea, Hongkong and Japan, and will also resume the New Guinea-Singapore service.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Improvement Reported.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's condition is improving. Nevertheless the Conservative papers assert that he will retire after Easter.

RE-PLAYS FOR THE CUP.

Everton and Fulham Victorious.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The ties in the third round of the Association Cup were re-played this afternoon with the following results :—

Everton, playing on their own ground, beat Bolton Wanderers by 3 goals to 1.

Fulham beat Manchester City by 3 goals to 1 at Fulham.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY.

Commissioners Disagree.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

A Russian telegram from Urumia states that the meetings of the Turco-Persian Boundary Commissions have been broken off owing to dissensions among the Commissioners.

BHOPAL PRINCE'S RECORD SHOOT.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

The "Pioneer" says :—We mentioned the other day of the extraordinary experience that lately befell Sahib Zada Nasrullah Khan, heir-apparent of Bhopal in shooting five tigers at one sitting over a single tie-up. The spot where this occurred was in the neighbourhood of a village in the Vindhyas just above Budni on the Nerbudda to the South of Bhopal. The bait was a tied-up buffalo and the Nawab had the advantage of a moonlight night. The first tiger came and was shot at 6 p.m., but the remainder of the party continued to put in appearances up to 2 a.m. until the whole family, consisting of a male, female and three well-grown young ones had been disposed of.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to an Old Tranquebar Castle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27.

The Governor and Lady Lawley spent a busy day at Negapatam on Tuesday. Yesterday morning they arrived at Karikal where their Excellencies were received by the French Administrateur.

Afterwards the party proceeded to Tranquebar where they visited Daneborg, an old castle the foundation of which was laid in 1620 by Captain Crape.

In the evening their Excellencies motored to see the sights of the neighbourhood and after dinner took train for Kumbakonam.

It is understood that a considerable difference of opinion exists as to the extent of the damage being caused in Ceylon by the cocoanut bleeding disease. A few planters rate the diseased trees as low as 3 per cent. of their trees, and others as high as 20 per cent. A fair estimate would probably be, the "Times of Ceylon" says, from 10 to 12 per cent. The planters are, however, agreed that, if the trees are treated carefully and systematically there need be no very great loss. So far as can be learned, only one tree has ever been known to have died from the disease.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

FAIR PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

Troops Offered by Maharajas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Afridi Jirga left General Willcocks' camp on Tuesday for Halwai where they were received by the Zakka Khel Elders and a large gathering of the sections.

The Afridi Jirga, it will be remembered, went to General Willcocks to ask terms for the Zakka Khel. The prospects of a settlement, therefore, seem to be increasing.

Amongst others who have offered their troops to the Government of India for service in the Bazar Valley are the Maharajas of Faridkot and Malerkotla.

LATER.

There is no news of active operations from General Willcocks.

Political negotiations are still in progress.

All the sick and wounded are doing well. The health of the force continues good.

FURTHER DARING RAIDS ON THE PESHAWAR BORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent telegraphs : In spite of the Expedition which is now in progress against Zakka Khel and which has been brought on by their persistence in raiding into British territory, the Peshawar borders are still troubled. Within the last ten days three dacoities have taken place and a feeling of alarm has been produced. The exploits of Multan and his gang have been again aroused.

On the 18th instant a village near Taru named Bibi Kandi was looted, one man was shot and property was carried away. The raiders were not caught, but they are believed to be "budmashes" living in Taru and the neighbouring villages.

The second raid was carried out on the 23rd instant, again in the neighbourhood of Taru. At about 9 o'clock at night a party of dacoits, of whom some were dressed to resemble the Border Military Police sepoys, attacked Akapura, one of a group of three substantial villages, situated just south of the Naguman branch of the Kabul River and about ten miles east of Peshawar. The houses of some wealthy Hindus were looted, and the raiders then proceeded to set fire to the village and succeeded in burning a considerable portion of it. The unfortunate inhabitants of these villages estimate their loss at about Rs. 10,000, but it is believed that the raiders got away with at least a couple of thousand rupees worth of property, none of which has so far been recovered.

A still more daring raid was carried out last night, the Peshawar City Railway Station being, on this occasion, the scene of action. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, shortly before the arrival of the Punjab-Bombay Mail train, a gang of dacoits entered the City Station and shot one of the "chowkidars" on duty there. They then made their way to the Station Master's Office where they threatened the Station-Master with a revolver and shot him in the foot, and obtaining the key of the Ticket Office broke into it and abstracted about Rs. 600 in cash from the till. In the meantime a Railway Signaller was caught and slightly wounded in the back and arms with a knife with the object of inducing him to give up the keys of the Parcels Office and other places where money was kept.

The police arrived at the Station at this juncture and as soon as the dacoits heard their first shots they decamped with their loot.

News was sent to the Cantonment, but it was already too late to hope to come up with them.

No troops were turned out.

It is believed that the gang was composed of men of the Adam and Kaka Khels in company with "budmashes" living in villages within our border.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STATION RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 27.

A Peshawar correspondent sends the following account of a raid on the Peshawar City Station : —

At a little before 9 o'clock to-night, the 25th instant, a gang of about forty men, said to be Afridis, entered the Peshawar Station, rushed the Coaching and Parcels Offices and demanded all available cash at the muzzle of the gun.

The Parcels clerk had a rope tied round his neck and was made to tell them where the cash was to be found.

The Station Master's Office was next visited, but not finding him they searched the platform and captured him returning from the Goods Office. He was at once surrounded and made to hand over the keys and cash. Fortunately they were not aware that the Goods cash had not been handed in, so that only about Rs. 550 of the day's earnings fell into their hands.

These raiders were, I am told, about half an hour at the Station and only moved off when they heard that the City Police were on their way up.

The Railway Police, it is stated, were conspicuous by their absence.

The raiders were described as either old men or lads. Not one young and stalwart man was seen among them. They were clad in poshteens and had sheets thrown over their heads to conceal the guns and hatchets which they carried and which were freely used. The Station Master, Shunker Prasad, was wounded in the foot and one "Chowkidar" in the leg.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

If the Frontier Expedition, as it now seems likely, finds itself able to return to Peshawar within the next day or two, the Viceroy will probably leave Calcutta for Jubbulpore at the beginning of next week.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Leaves Rangoon for Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 27.

After examining five more witnesses who gave corroborative evidence more or less, the Factory Commission has closed its sittings and proceeds to Madras to-morrow.

SITARAMPUR MURDER.

Miss Sherman's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

In the High Court here to-day the hearing of the murder case against Harold Myers was resumed.

Mr. Sinha applied to add a charge under Section 304 of the I. P. C., but this the Court refused.

Mr. George was then recalled and cross-examined as to his recollection of the tragedy.

Miss Sherman was the next witness examined by Mr. Sinha :—She said a peon brought the news of the tragedy to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Agabeg where she was staying.

They walked to the place. When she got there she saw the corpse. It was lying a few feet away from the verandah. She saw George, an old man, and some coolies there. That old man was Mackerdeh. The accused was sitting a few feet away from the corpse. She had never seen Myers before.

When you got there did you do or say anything? I asked who did it. Myers said "I, in a fit of madness. I am sorry."

I said, I want some brandy. Myers replied, "there is some brandy among my things."

I said, I don't want your brandy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said she wanted the brandy for Mrs. MacLeod who had fainted before she left for the scene of occurrence. She knew that Myers had committed the deed; the peon told them that.

Before you went to the spot, you knew who had done it? Yes.

Then why did you ask who had done it? I saw a little man covered with blood and wanted to know if he had done it.

You wanted to see who the actual murderer was? Yes.

You wanted to indentify Myers? Yes.

You revolted from him quite naturally? Yes.

To such an extent that you would not accept his brandy although you had asked for brandy? Yes.

It was a very pitiful sight at the time? Yes.

Mrs. MacLeod was on the ground? Yes, leaning over her husband's body.

Do you purport to have a very clear recollection of the exact words which Myers used to you? Yes.

Did you make a note of them at the time anywhere? No.

Did you tell anybody at the time what Myers said to you? No.

Did you at any time tell anybody? Mr. Agabeg.

When? After the occurrence and the same day? Yes.

Witness then said that a lady, Miss Shepherd, was also there. She came after witness. Miss Shepherd was not there at the time of this conversation with Myers. Witness saw Miss Shepherd come up afterwards. No one else, except witness and George, could have heard these words.

You regarded the whole thing as a terrible tragedy? Yes.

And you were very much upset before you went to the spot? Yes.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Harington and a Special Jury the trial of Harold Myers for causing the death of Duncan McLeod was continued when the evidence of Mr. Ezekiel, D. S. P., Burdwan, Mr. Leighton, District Magistrate of Asansol and Dr. Guinees, the E. I. R. Doctor, was taken and then the cross-examination by Mr. Norton.

The points elucidated were the distance between the two men when the shot was fired. Certain experiments were carried out by the D.S.P., to establish their distance by firing the gun at distances to test how far they could have been by means of the singeing of cloth and of the steps taken by the Magistrate.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Camp of Exercise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 27.

Contrary to usual direction the Poona Volunteer Rifles have gone further afield this year and have established their annual Camp of Exercise in the vicinity of Chinchwad, about eleven miles out on the Bombay-Poona road. The sites chosen in former years, it will be remembered, lay in the direction of Parvati and access to Camp was either by foot or carriage.

This year the Volunteers will be played off to the Railway Station on Saturday the 29th inst. to entrain for Chinchwad. From the station the distance to the Camp is about 800 yards. The ground lends itself to an ideal camping spot. It is enclosed by cool and shady field. The Volunteers will remain here until Sunday the 8th inst. when the Camp will break up. It is expected that the majority of Volunteers will live out in camp and the number will be augmented daily by those who can only come out for the morning parade.

The programme will be similar to last year's and will include field firing in the morning followed by an instructional parade, orderly room and guard mounting after breakfast. The evening will be devoted to ceremonial exercises and the nights will be divided into night alarms, camp Concerts and smokers.

On Saturday evening the Corps will be inspected by Brigadier-General Swann and in the night the annual bonfire and concert will be held. Thus the Volunteers may be expected to have an instructive and enjoyable time.

The following Officers will be in camp :—Lieut. Colonel Scudamore, Captains Khambatta, Bowers and Tod. Lieutenants Clabby, Stewart, Green, Brewin, Dubois, Sparrow, Mores and K.A. Ghaswalla.

THE KIRKEE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

One of the Victims Dies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 27.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Dennis, who was one of the two victims of the gunpowder explosion of the 44th Battery Stores of the Kirkee two days ago, succumbed to his burns to-day and was buried this evening, the funeral having been very largely attended.

Seargent Barnes is progressing favourably at Kirkee Station Hospital though his injuries are very severe.

PACHEAPPA'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. Besant on Religious Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27.

The inaugural meeting of Pachyappa's Literary Society was held yesterday, when Mrs. Annie Besant delivered an eloquent lecture on the need for religious education. Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu was in the Chair and the hall was packed to its uttermost capacity and a large number of students had to be refused admission which created a great deal of confusion outside. Half a dozen Mounted Police officers were on the spot preserving order.

The lecturer argued on three lines : First that religion is necessary as a basis for morality; next that religion is necessary as an inspiration for art, and then that religion is necessary in order that a great original literature may flourish and be the glory of a country.

Mrs. Besant concluded by taking religion as a unifying force and not as separative; taking religion as the builder up of a nationality and not as a disintegrating force; taking it as a foster-mother of virtues and the foundation of morality. Then she said the boys and girls of to-day, growing to great men and women of the future, in an India mighty, prosperous and free, shall look back with gratitude to those who, in days of darkness, spread that religious training which alone makes good citizens and great men.

THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Alleged Charge of Official Corruption.

LONDON BOARD'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 27.

The London Directors of the Southern Punjab Railway Company, Ltd., have written to their Agent at Bhatinda as follows :—

You have forwarded for the information of the Board a leading article from the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 22nd December last, which comments upon a letter from the Accountant-General of the Patiala State to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, condemning the practice of Railway officials in extorting money from traders for the allotment of wagons for the conveyence of produce.

This corrupt practice is more than half a century old and the difficulty of Railway officers has always been that the merchants and traders pay the imposition and leave no trace behind, in addition to which they will not give evidence. The Railway officers are, therefore, thrown back upon precautionary and preventive measures, the best and simplest of which is to require, the Priority Register to be fully and daily entered up.

You have reported that failures to keep up this register frequently occur on the Southern Punjab Railway and that you have drawn the attention of the Manager of the North-Western Railway thereto. It seems to the Board that the Accountant-General of the Patiala State possesses material evidence upon which more than one successful prosecution could have been instituted. But this course would probably involve a large amount of personal attention on his part. The other alternative is that the merchants should combine to refuse payments.

The Railway Administration have a powerful minimiser of this scandal in the Priority Register. The merchants should see the entries made and claim their priority, the Administration taking effective measures by frequent and rigorous inspection of the book to ensure it being promptly and daily entered up and a few prosecutions, in addition, should largely reduce the evil.

The Board have fully in mind the clause in the contract which provides that the Company shall not interfere in the management of the Railway, but I am to say that the exaction of secret and illegal gratifications injures the reputation of both the Government of India and the Southern-Punjab Railway and is subversive of upright dealing as between the public and the Government and the Company, and, therefore, the traffic of the Company must be injuriously effected thereby.

You have recently reported instances in which the Priority Register has been seriously neglected at several stations on the Southern Punjab Railway which leads to the inference that the importance of this book is not sufficiently appreciated by the Administration.

"THE JACOBITE."

A Great Amateurs' Night.

LAST night for its second performance the new theatre saw a great gathering of fair women and brave men. His Excellency the Commodore and Lady Maud Warrender, with a party of young officers, and Miss Clarke, Miss Fellows and Miss May and the Aides-de Camp from Government House, being present. Sir Sassoon David; Sir Cowasji Jehangir and many other Bombay celebrities with their ladies also foregathered, the entertainment being in honour of the Fund for the establishment of a Convalescent Home for children at Varsova. The Royal Scots' Band gave their services as an orchestra, and several firms, London and local, gave refreshments to help up the fund, while Messrs. Connor and Gerard lent the furniture for the stage.

The evening saw a couple of theatrical performances which for thoroughness have never been excelled in our experience of amateur efforts. "The Jacobite", the chief item on the programme, was a charming comedietta, cast in that picturesque period a century and a half ago when every squireling wore a toy sword, a three-cornered hat and ruffles and affected a Dick Turpinish swagger. Lady Somerford, a charming widow, with considerable estates from her late husband, is in love with Major Murray, a dashing young adherent of Bonny Prince Charlie, who has a price upon his head and is a refugee "across the water." Lady Somerford, pining for the Major, induces her cousin, Sir Richard Wroughton, to secure him a pardon from the King. But Sir Richard himself wishes to marry Lady Somerford in order to obtain her estates, but he secures the pardon, only to threaten to burn them in her presence unless she signs a conveyance of her estates to him. There is another love episode that Patty Pottle, the daughter of the Widow Postle of the "Crooked Billet;" and the ostler-barman, John Duck.

The piece was in two acts, and was consistently well played throughout. Mrs. Curtis, as Lady Somerford, was the "leading lady," and deserved her part in the cast. She acted without emotion, but her enunciation was perfect and unaffected. Mr. J. E. C. Jukes as the bold bad baronet in a black velvet suit and wig played with a pleasant disdain of the arts of the old fashioned villain of the "Ber-lud!" school, and a supercilious lisp which was quite in keeping with his role. "Ha," said he witheringly, "if this fugitive is caught, he shall be hung like a twaitor on the nearest twee!" The "twaitor," Major Murray, was played by Mr. W. L. Wayman, with a facial make up that suggested a Sicilian bandit rather than a Scottish Jacobite, and a rakish scraping of the feet on the boards. Mrs. Rumboll was very good as the Widow Pottle, but a real "country accent" was beyond her. The fun of the piece was, however, provided in the parts of Patty Pottle and her yokel-turned-bean swain, John Duck,—characters which were admirably played by Mrs. Neill and Mr. A. T. Cooper with quite professional nerve. They had a song which won great appreciation; and they contributed all the mirth in the piece. We hope to see them again ere long. The comedietta was preceded by an "interlude. The Ninth Waltz," a twenty minute item in which the two characters were sustained by Mrs. Curtis and Mr. A. T. Cooper with much skill. The story is that of the return of a ruined subaltern from the Australian bush, his raptures at meeting his old love and finding her still amenable to a kiss, his dismay at finding she had married, and his ecstasy at the discovery that she had also been widowed. A mere matter of thrills, but very pretty; and well pourtrayed.

The entertainment will be repeated this [evening.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 27.

To-day was the fourth day of the Assault-at-arms and to-morrow will be the last. The events of to-day were spiritedly contested and were followed with keen interest by crowds of spectators. There was an abundance of tent-pegging on the race course for Mounted and Dismounted Corps and for British Officers. Results :—

Bayonet combats—British :—1. Leicesters; 2. Worcesters.

Sabre vs. Sabre.—Native Officers :—1. Subadar Kami, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet.—Native Officers :—1. Subadar Kami, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Heads and Posts—Mounted Corps :—1. Lieut. Naylor, R. F. A.

Tent-pegging with lance.—British Officers (mounted) :—1. Lieut. Ditmas, R. F. A.

Tent-pegging with lance :—British Officers, dismounted :—Lieut. Burroughs, Worcesters.

Sabre vs. Sabre.—British :—1. Sergt Ridley, Leicesters; 2. Sergt Phillips, Connaughts.

Bayonet teams combats :—Sergts, Liecesters; 2 Connaught Rangers.

Sword vs. Sword—Mounted :—1 Lieut. and Riding Master Naylor, R. F. A.

Mounted Infantry competition :—1. King's Royal Rifles; 2. Somersets.

Sword vs. Sword, dismounted :—1. Lieut. Gates, 103rd Infantry.

Riding and Jumping, Native Officers :—1. Risaldar Fika Khan, 26th Lancers; 2. Resaldar Mul Sing, 26th Cavalry.

Tent-pegging—British Officers :—1. Lieut. Moir, 26th Cavalry.

Tug-of-War—British—Light Weights :—The Connaught Rangers pulled over the Royal Scots. The Somersets pulled over the Northamptons.

Heavy Weight.—The Royal Scots pulled over the Leicesters.

Tug-of-War.—Native Light Weight :—The 3rd, Sappers and Miners pulled over the 114th Maharathas The 121st Pioneers pulled over the 80th Carnatics.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE LISBON FUNERALS.

10,000 Troops Follow the Hearse.

KING EDWARD AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The following is the description by Mr. William Maxwell of the scene at the funeral of King Carlos and the Crown Prince at Lisbon :—

The funeral rites of the murdered King and his son were celebrated yesterday with all solemnity.

If you had entered the Church of St. Vincent at noon, you would not have thought this the time and place for a Royal funeral. In the choir women and children were stitching rolls of black cloth lined with silver, men were arranging wreaths and sweeping carpets, priests and strangers were moving aimlessly among the litter of preparation, and in the front row of seats, within the chancel, hiccoughed a drunken workman. At two o'clock this was all over, and the church began to look like a setting of a great solemnity.

Choir and transept, with walls and floor draped in black, were transformed into a mortuary chapel. A golden screen above the altar reflected the gleaming lights, and in the middle of the transept, embowered among violets, roses, lilacs, and primroses, the tributes of sorrowing Kings and Princes, stood the catafalque, awaiting its burden. The vast white space beyond the chancel rail shone in the subdued radiance of lamp and candle, revealing the wondering faces of the children who, by right of affliction, found a place in the ancient convent. Scarlet-coated archers, with wands in hand, kept an avenue to the western portal, against which beat the sunlight and the sound of the multitude, like breakers on the sea-shore.

At two o'clock the Ministers and the members of the Diplomatic Corps took their places in a tribune at the end of the transept, and the military and naval delegates found seats near the chancel rail. The Patriarch of Lisbon, who has not yet attained to the dignity of Cardinal, sat near the altar surrounded by dignitaries of the Church. The representatives of Royal houses, among whom was Prince Arthur of Connaught were conducted to seats close to the catafalque. The ancient Brotherhood of the Misericordia, whose privilege it is to escort the Kings and Queens of Portugal to their last resting place, awaited the coming of the dead. The Elder Brother, a snow-white octogenarian, bore the picture which, in the dread days of the Auto da Fé, guided the victims of the Inquisition to the last torments. A younger brother carried the bell that called the brethren about those condemned to die.

BEARING IN THE COFFINS.

The door opened and gave a glimpse of the sunlit square pulsating with the scarlet blue and gold of courtiers, soldiers and sailors. Upon the steps of the convent rested the massive coffins, which were borne on the shoulders of twenty grooms of the Royal Household and placed first upon a bier, while voice and trumpet and drum gave forth the solemn notes of the requiem.

Through the echoing space rang the bell of the Brothers of the Misericordia, and through the gloom flickered the light of the candles as the priests and the courtiers closed about the dead King and Prince. Once more the grooms took up their burden, and the coffins were laid upon a second bier, near which stood the Patriarch, with golden mitre and splendid robes, and behind him a train of cardinals and priests. After a brief interval, the coffins were again placed on the shoulders of the grooms who, drooping and staggering under the load, placed them—first the son and then the father on the catafalque, amid flowers and laid over them the cross that united them in death. White blossoms embraced the Prince and purple flowers the King. Prayers for the dead were chanted by a choir of eighty voices and Chopin's Funeral March filled the church with an appealing and triumphant dirge.

The Patriarch returned to his throne near the altar, while Mass was celebrated. This ceremony ended, a litany was sung and the cardinals and priests headed by the Patriarch ranged about the coffins sprinkling holy water and pronouncing solemn words of Papal absolution. Candles were lighted and distributed among the mourners. The Bishop stretched out his hand and uttered the final words of general absolution, and the ceremony was over. The candles were extinguished, and the church grew dark with smoke and clamorous with people pressing forward to take their last look at the dead, who lie—visible under crystal shields—like princes who sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

No member of the Royal Family attended the service, and no member of Senhor Franco's or of the previous Ministries. King Manuel held a reception in the morning at the Palace, to greet the representatives of the Foreign Royal houses. This is the first duty his Majesty has performed unattended by relatives. On Monday the dead King and Prince will be removed to the Pantheon. Owing to a mischance, no wreath came from the English Royal Family.

THE HIDDEN QUEEN.

LISTENS TO MOURNING BEHIND A CURTAIN.

The great service at Sao Vicente was preceded by one not less affecting in the Palace chapel.

King Manuel paid an early visit to the chapel at eight o'clock, accompanied by Queen Amelia and Queen Maria Pia.

The young King knelt to pray, but his sobs became audible, and Queen Amelia, much distressed, led out the King, whose arm was in a sling. He leant his head against his mother's shoulder and kissed her arm as he left the chapel.

Towards nine o'clock there began to arrive at the Palace the Princes, special Ambassadors, and foreign officers in brilliant uniforms of all nations. Then, in the chapel, began the last Mass before the funeral.

As the bodies were being removed a lady in deep mourning came through a side door into the porch and stood almost unobserved in a little recess. She remained there till the procession started and then, covering her face with her hands, turned into the chapel, weeping bitterly.

It was Queen Amelia, who had secretly attended the chapel service, in a gallery on the right side above the altar. The Queen had been hidden by curtains, for no ladies attended the service.

The procession inclnded a line of 150 closed carriages with distinguished occupants, followed by the Fire Brigade, with a band, and an escort of Life Guards. Over 10,000 troops and many batteries of artillery were in the procession, which took two hours to pass a given point.

By a strange coincidence, the King's hearse was brought to a standstill for ten minutes exactly at the spot where he was assassinated, at the corner of the Praca do Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal.

The demeanour of the public everywhere was quiet and placid.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

I have received from an official source a history of the plot which ended in the assassination of the King. Some time ago the agents of the Dictator reported the existence of a widespread conspiracy, and declared that no fewer than five thousand bombs were distributed about the capital.

No overt act of violence occurred until a policeman, who had been sent to a public-house which was believed to be frequented by the conspirators, was shot dead as he tried to enter. Shortly afterwards a porter carrying a box, was arrested near the Dictator's residence, and the box was found to be full of bombs, which, it was learned, came from the house of a well-known member of a political party opposed to the Monarchy.

A secret store of ammunition, rifles, swords and daggers was then discovered, and several arrests were made, a militant deputy—a leader of the Republican Party—being among the prisoners. Cutting of telegraph wires and revolutionary propaganda in the Army were also traced to the conspirators, and some regiments had to be disarmed.

Alarmed by all this, the Dictator sought fresh powers from the King, the result being the decree published on the morning of the murder. It is asserted that the tragedy was not premeditated by the conspirators, whose intention it was to watch on the palace and demand the expulsion of the Royal Family. Having regard to the facts, it is difficult to believe this.

THE KING'S GRIEF.

ROYAL FAMILY AT ST. PAUL'S.

An enormous crowd gathered round St. Paul's Cathedral and lined the route from Buckingham Palace yesterday morning.

In compliance with his Majesty's desire that his visit to the City should be of a private character, the Royal progress to and from the Cathedral was devoid of all state or military ceremonial.

In front of Buckingham Palace was to be seen the only gleam of military brightness, a squadron of Life Guards being drawn up in the quadrangle, while a Guards' band was in attendance.

The service was fixed for eleven, and it had been announced that the public would be admitted between ten and half-past, but so great was the throng that at ten o'clock the great west doors of the cathedral were closed, and amid the sea of hats on the steps could be seen a policeman holding on high a huge white card with "Church Full" in large black letters upon it.

From about a quarter past ten onwards there was a continued stream of notable mourners up the steps into the choir. There passed, with bowed heads and set faces, Cabinet Ministers, ambassadors, members of the Royal household and official persons of every description. Near the front rows of chairs facing the choir were a number of the mayors of London boroughs, each in his red robe and chain of office.

On the other side of the aisle up which the King and Queen were to pass was the space reserved for the Common Councilmen, several of whom wore their blue gowns. The City Aldermen were in their furred cloaks of scarlet, and the Lord Mayor's robe of black and gold lace looked particularly imposing upon the stalwart frame of its present wearer, Sir John Bell. Round the base of the pulpit the scarlet uniforms of the band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—the regiment of which the late King Carlos was honorary colonel-in-chief—made a brilliant splash of colour against the sombre garb of the congregation.

Just before eleven the Royal procession entered. With slow and solemn steps, the King and Queen followed the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs, who had met them at the south door, up into the choir. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria came directly after, with the various ladies and gentlemen in waiting behind them.

King Edward was in private mourning dress, and the Queen was attired in deep mourning. The place allotted to the King was the Archbishop of Canterbury's stall on the right hand of the choir. Here his Majesty stood until the band had finished Chopin's Funeral March. The Queen and Princess Victoria were seated on the right hand of King Edward and the Prince and Princess of Wales on his left.

Presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the service which was deeply impressive and modelled on the lines of that used at the memorial service for the late Queen Victoria, opened with Croft's beautiful setting of the burial sentences, sung unaccompanied by the Cathedral choir. Then came the special Psalms and responses, the Benedictus, and the lesson from St. John's Gospel Chapter V., verses 19-27, which were read by Archdeacon Sinclair.

Next, under the leadership of Sir George Martin, the Cathedral's venerable choirmaster, the pathetic "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants with Thy Saints" was sung to the haunting cadences of the Kieff melody which is an especial favourite with King Edward, who first heard it in a Greek church as part of the liturgy of Saint Chrysostom.

The music fits quite perfectly the words which tell of the sorrow and pain upon earth and of man's peedy return to the dust out of which he was created, his only hope of rest being in the life everlasting with his immortal Creater. This was followed by the Dead March in "Saul."

The prayers included special mention of the names of the murdered King and Prince.

The service concluded with the singing by the whole congregation of "O God our help in ages past," and the blessing, pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Royal party as they left the Cathedral were accompanied to the west door by the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister, a close personal friend of King Edward.

NO CORONATION.

The "Petit Parisien's" special correspondent at Lisbon says it is reported that King Manuel will not be crowned for some time, and it is even possible that, following the example set by King Gustav of Sweden, the Coronation ceremony may be abandoned. His Majesty's action is said to be due to motives of economy.

EX-DICTATOR'S CONDITION.

It is stated that Senhor France registered his name on the books of the Hotel Terminus, at Bordeaux, as Joao dos Ferreira. The ex-Dictator keeps closely to his apartments. His son, however, has made several excussions in the town, and his wife has been seen shopping in the Pordeaux novelty warehouses.

The Franco family is under the surveillance of the French secret agents, and each of its members is followed by a detective on leaving the hotel.

Among the Portuguese political exiles who have sought refuge in Paris, the opinion is freely expressed that Senhor Franco has become mentally deranged, and that before long he will be confined in an asylum. Those who know the Dictator assert that his fall from power has been too rapid, and that the mental faculties of the man who kept the population of Portugal under his heel have received a shock from which they are not likely to recover.

Raised to absolute power by the caprice of King Carlos, he had lost all exact notions of the reality of facts. His whole political career demonstrates that he was incapable of thinking sanely, and to-day the evidence of his degeneracy is still more apparent. His condition during the past two days is said to have become greatly aggravated, and in the opinion of the Portuguese refugees his mental irresponsibility admits of no question.

MAIL STEAMER IN COLLISION.

Vessel Run Down in the Channel.

The Dutch Mail steamship "Vondel" arrived at Southampton yesterday afternoon from Amsterdam, en route to Batavia, having been in collision in the Channel.

All went well with the steamer until about 4-30 yesterday morning, she being then a few miles west of Dungeness. The weather at the time was slightly hazy. Suddenly those aboard the Dutch liner were startled by observing sails right ahead. Immediately her helm was altered, and the vessel went full speed astern.

Just then a light loomed up, which was apparently the vessel's stern light, and almost at the same instant a terrible impact took place, causing great excitement aboard both vessels, for the "Vondel" had collided with a three-masted sailing vessel, cutting her almost completely in half, the masts falling on the liner's deck. The sailing ship then slid around on the "Vondel's" starboard side, and, with a crew of eight, sank instantly.

The steamer made every efforts to trace the vessel or her crew, searching in the vicinity for two hours, but no trace of a single person could be found.

The only discovery made was a lifeboat, bottom upwards and badly smashed, bearing the name, "Poolfisher of Barrow," which evidently is the vessel that foundered with all hands.

The "Vondel" has a tonnage of 5,800, and the Poolfisher, which was owned by Messrs. J. Fisher and Sons, of Barrow, had a tonnage of 1,350.

NEW YORK TO PARIS BY MOTOR.

Banquets Precede 20,000 Miles Journey.

All the contestants in the great motor race across two continents and through the Arctic regions to Paris are now in New York, awaiting the start from Times-square on Wednesday morning. They are being royally entertained.

In gaily-decorated cars, belonging to members of the New York Automobile Club, they were escorted to-day over the first lap of the 20,000 miles journey. They went to Tarrytown and back.

The Italian Club is giving a dinner in their honour and after the banquet the intrepid motorists, with their cars, will assemble at the Hippodrome, on the largest stage in the world, where instead of the usual performers, they will appear in a spectacular race which is run nightly at the speed of fifty miles an hour in front of the footlights.

On Tuesday they are to be feasted and toasted at the Automobile Club, and on Wednesday morning in the presence of the Mayor and Municipal authorities they start on their adventurous journey.

In addition to the regular competitors, there is a Werner car driven by M. Lelouvier the "Sporting Anarchist," as he styles himself who will start in an effort to "race the race," M. Lelouvier will follow a slightly different course from that of the official participants entering Alaska at the Skagway Pass and in Siberia branching off the Arctic shore by way of the Lena instead of the Amadir River.

Among the participants is Signor Antonis Scarfoglio, a prominent and striking figure. Like those of his rivals with whom I conversed, he is confident of surmounting the terrible difficulties and hardships awaiting him, and of carrying the hazardous enterprise to a triumphant finish, though he admits the possibility that many of the contestants may succumb to the rigours of the Arctic climate in a country hitherto untraversed save by trappers.

"The race is more than a contest; it is a voyage of exploration, in which the daring international drivers will brave the dangers and hardships incident to the crossing of a vast and practically unknown country, and in the name of sport will confer great benefits upon the world." In these words M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has described the great motor-car race from New York to Paris.

There are ten competing cars in the official list, as follows:—

AMERICA.

Thomas, driven by Montague Roberts. Maxwell, driven by W. J. Hanley. White, driven by George A. Hensley. Hol Tau, unannounced.

FRANCE.

De Dion, driven by J. Bourcier St. Chaffray.
Moto-Bloc driven, by M. Godard; Sizaire-et-Naudin, driven by M. Pons; Werner, driven by M. Lelouvier.

GERMANY.

Protos, driven by Lieutenant Koeppien.

ITALY.

Brixia Zust, driven by Antonio Scarfoglio.

The route is: New York to San Francisco, 5,200 miles. San Francisco to Valdez, Alaska (by ship), 2,200 miles.

Valdez to Nome, 1,100 miles. Nome, across the Behring Strait, to East Cape, 150 miles. East Cape to Paris, 11,350 miles.

The first stage of the journey across the United States involves a detour as far south as Los Angeles, 1,200 miles out of the direct route. This is necessary to avoid the Nevada Range, which is impossible during the snows of early March.

If luck favours them, the contestants, when in the western half of Nebraska they begin the ascent of the Rockies, will find the roads frozen and easy to traverse. Even in the improbable event of snow hampering their progress, their difficulties will not be as formidable as they would be in summer, when the ground is almost a morass. After traversing the sandy deserts of Wyoming and Utah, they will make for Saugus, which is almost as far south as Los Angeles. Thence they will cover the most picturesque districts of Southern California.

There they embark and steam north of Seattle where they will transhipfor Valdez, in the Gulf of Alaska. The sea voyage accounts for 2,200 miles, and 1,100 miles have to be covered by land before Cape Nome is reached. Half of this distance is along the trails followed by the mail carriers. At St. Tanana the descent of the Yukon will be begun. If the conditions are favourable in May, the attempt will be made to take the cars across the Behring Strait on sledges, otherwise they will be taken from Cape Nome to East Cape by steamer.

On arrival in Siberia the most difficult stage of the competition begins. The plan is to travel along the shore ice, proceeding inland from the Bay of Tschaun to the mouth of the Kolima river, and thence to Verchojansk and Yakutsk. Once Irkutsk is reached, the way will be along the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway to Moscow, through Russia, Germany, and Belgium to Paris.

The Nobel Oil Company has prepared a scheme for furnishing the contestants with gasolene on their way though Siberia. Fifty-six days will be required to send supplies from Irkutsk to East Cape.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUICIDE.

Rich Englishman's Road to Ruin.

A fashionably-dressed Englishman, Mr. Edward C. Brooks, who for months has speculated on a large scale on the American stock markets, on February 8 swallowed a dose of cyanide of potassium, and fell dead in the ante-room of the Produce Exchange. The tragic scene was witnessed by a score of brokers who, seeing the man topple over, rushed to his assistance, only to find him dead. One hand clutched the bottle of poison and the other a diary, in which a few moments previously Mr. brooks, in a firm flowing hand, had made a final entry, declaring that he had been swindled. In a postscript he requested the authorities to communicate his death to his relatives in England.

The dead man came to this country several years ago with a small fortune, which he invested in a farm in the West. With this he was so successful that he moved to Chicago, and began to gamble on the Stock Exchange. His speculations were unusually fortunate, and he migrated to New York. He soon became well known in Wall Street as a "plunger."

In his diary, which is a most remarkable human document, he recorded every detail of his financial transactions of the last two years, interlarding his accounts of these with funny stories and witticisms current in Wall Street. He got caught to the extent of £8,000 in the March panic of last year, but consoled himself with wise saws, and "plunged" again and again, until he was reduced to his last penny. Of a fortune of £25,000 only threepence and a number of debts yesterday remained. Then, in a fit of despair, he wrote the following entry:—

"All my money is finally gone. I cannot raise even fifty dollars on some mining shares. There is awful depression in all lines of business, and no hope remains for me."

In the last few weeks Mr. Brooks vainly tried to obtain a position as porter at several brokers' offices, studied ways and means of living cheaply in New York, and jotted down in his diary the addresses of various poor lodging-houses, with particulars of the prices charged for bed and breakfast, but be always dressed in fashionable style, and only decided to commit suicide, as one of the last entries explains, after convincing himself of the hopelessness of ever trying to obtain menial employment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CZAR'S DANGER.

Remarkable Story of a Plot.

The special correspondent of the "Matin" at St. Petersburg sends the following remarkable story of another plot on the life of the Czar, which was related to him by a high Russian official:—

One night, about six months ago, a Cossack officer, who was mounting guard outside the Emperor's bed-room door, suddenly called out the guard. When the men had assembled, the officer, with haggard eyes and labouring under great emotion, said "Arrest me." He was taken to the guard-room, where he related the following story:

Affiliated to a revolutionary band, he had been designated to murder the Czar that night, but when the moment came to enter the Emperor's bed-room his courage failed. He knew he had to choose between his own life and his Sovereign's—he must kill or be killed. Overcome with terror, he called the guard, preferring to confess all and take the consequences.

"You understand," remarked the Russian official who related the story, "that the Czar is at the mercy of the man who only dares enter."

SHIPYARD DISPUTE GROWS.

Fate of 75,000 Men now to be Decided.

Within a fortnight there may be 75,000 men locked out or on strike on the North-East Coast. This is due to the extension of the dispute caused by the resistance of the shipbuilders to a proposed reduction of wages.

Already 10,000 men are out of work owing to the strike, and 10,000 through trade depression, and 25,000 will be locked out next Saturday.

Notices have been posted at the Jarrow Steel Works of the Palmer Shipbuilding Company that the services of all the men will be dispensed with in a fortnight if no settlement is arrived at. This course has been taken because, on the posting of the lockout notices to the shipbuilders, contracts for steel bars and other material used in ship construction were immediately cancelled. Other steel works will soon be affected, and then will come gradual reduction in the coal output.

Last week £20,000 worth of ship repairing work was lost to the Tyne through the strike.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday, Mr. F. W. Bickell presiding, when the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12 February 1908 were confirmed. 1. That Article 1 of the Memorandum of Association be altered as follows:—That the figure "(a)" be inserted before the words "The acquisition" in line 2 thereof. That the following paragraphs be added thereto:—(b) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to take over as from the 1st of July 1907 the lands, buildings machinery, implements, goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, rights, credits, liabilities, business assets, good will and all other the property whatever belonging to a certain Joint-Stock Company called the "New French Press Company, Limited," and all or any of the Presses and Ginning Factories of Messrs. George Volkart, Theodor Reinhart, Jakob Steiner, George Reinhart of Winterthur (Switzerland) carrying on business in India under the name and style of Volkart Bros., and the lands, buildings, machinery, implements, good and chattels, stock-in-trade, rights, credits, liabilities, business assets, good will and all other the property moveable and immoveable belonging or appertaining to such presses or factories or any of them or used in connection therewith or belonging to or arising out of or used in connection with the business carried on by the said Messrs. Volkart Brothers in or in connection with the said presses and factories or any part or parts thereof and to pay for the same either in cash or in shares of the Company. (c) To carry on the said business or any of them or any other business acquired or hereafter to be acquired by the Company and generally to carry on the business of cleaning or ginning cotton, or of pressing, packing or cleaning cotton, wool, hemp, jute or other substance by steam, hydraulic or other machinery in any place or places in India whether British India or Native States in India and either alone or jointly with any other person or persons, Joint-Stock Company or firm. (d) To purchase, lease, rent or otherwise acquire such lands, buildings, rights and hereditaments, as may be thought requisite, or desirable or to acquire concessions from Native States. (e) To erect and build on any such land or any other land belonging to or leased by the Company, such presses, factories, warehouses, engine houses, sheds, godowns, offices, bungalows and other buildings with suitable machinery, and tanks as may be thought requisite or desirable and to pull down, alter, enlarge, repair, and remove any such buildings and machinery as may be thought fit. (f) To purchase and provide such presses, machinery, plant, tools and other appliances and materials as may be thought requisite or desirable. (g) To purchase or otherwise acquire the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other person, firm or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on. (h) To enter into any agreement or arrangement with any one or more persons, firms, corporations, or Joint-Stock Companies for carrying on all or any of the Company's business in Combination or partnership with others or according to any agreed scheme or plan or at any particular rates or subject to any particular conditions. (i) To borrow or raise money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise; charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future) including its uncalled capital. (j) To improve, develop, lease, exchange, mortgage, sell or otherwise deal with all or any part of the moveable or immoveable properties of the Company. (k) To do all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—By striking out therefrom Articles 4 and 8 and by substituting for Article 4 the following:—"The Company may by Special Resolution sub-divide its shares or any of them." And by substituting for Article 8 the following:—"The Directors may with the sanction of the Company previously given at an Extraordinary General Meeting called for that purpose from time to time increase the capital of the Company by the issue of new shares of such amount as the Company may authorise,"

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSEY.

The hired Transport "Plassey," under the Command of Captain F. B. S. Notley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Southampton, She brought drafts and furloughmen, consisting of 62 officers, 24 ladies, and 14 children, 11 warrant 10 officers, women and 16 children, 931 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 60 women, and 73 children, and 8 dogs. During the voyage two children died from natural causes.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Col Price, I M S	Sister of 2nd Lt Wilcox, unattached List
Col and Mrs Rutherford, A V D	Captain Spring 1st Lincolns
Col and Mrs Forsdyke, A V D	Wife of Captain Manley, Notts and Derby
Major and Mrs Fowler, A V D	Lieut Chippendale, R E
Family of Brig-Genl Brunker, Staff	2nd Lieut Preston Whyte, 6th D Guards
Lieut Col Cobbie, DSO, I Army	Major and Mrs Biddulph, 1st D L I
Captain Moberley, 56th Rifles	Captain Cartwright, 1st Northampton
Captain Newnham, 6th Cavalry	2nd Lieut Gatan, East Surrey Regt
Lieut and Mrs Dickens, and child, R A	2nd Lieut Hornsby, East Surrey Regt
Lieut Watts, 4th Rajputs	Lieut Booth, 1st R Lanc
Lieut Beadon, 9th G Rifles	Lieut Birks-Smith 1st L'pool
Lieut Gunter 27th M B	2nd Lt Woodward, 1st L'pool
Lieut and Mrs Mason, 43rd B Regt	2nd Lt Brett, 2nd Leicester
Lieut Reed, 7th Lancers	Lieut Savage, 2nd Cheshire
Lieut Hoyland, 124th Pioneers	2nd Lieut Gaskell, 2nd Cheshire
Lieut Spencer, 1st D Guards	Major Sapte, 1st N Fus
Lieut Col Moberley, R A M C	2nd Lieut Duke, 1st R Sussex
Lieut Tate, R A M C	Major Pollard, R S Fus
Lieut Stewart, R A M C	Lieut Scott, 1st Oxford, L I
Lieut Dawson, R A M C	Lieut Stephens, 1st Oxford, L I
2nd Lieut Miller, 14th Hussars	Captain Hayley, 1st Oxford, L I
2nd Lt Davidson, 12th Lancers	Captain Gordon, 2nd G Highs
2nd Lieut Bacchus, 1st York and Lanc	2nd Lt Bleir, 2nd G Highs
2nd Lieut Footit, 1st West York	2nd Lt Cunnyngham, 2nd G Highs
2nd Lt Malyon, 1st West York	Family of Major Stounton, 2nd G Highs
2nd Lieut Kirwan, 1st Wiltshire	Captain Lamb, P C R Highs
Major Willis, R F A	Captain Gordon, P C R Highs
Captain Furse, R F A	Lieut Allsopp 1st So Lancs
Captain Henry, R F A	Lieut St John, 1st So Lancs
Lieut Montgomery, R F A	2nd Lt Withers, 1st So Lancs
2nd Lieut Gubbins, R F A	2nd Lt Home Sprot, 1st Warwick
Wife of Lt Benbow, and child R F A	Captain Bond, 2nd B Brigade
Wife of Major Iancocks, R G A	2nd Lieut Megaw, 15th Hussars
Captain Ouslby, R G A	Captain Smith, 2nd K R L I
Wife of Capt Arbuthnot, 2 children 30, h-G Rifles	
Wife of Capt Mundy, and child R F A	

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet yesterday morning was held on the flats at Santa Cruz. About fifty people put in an appearance as the dawn was breaking. The atmosphere was cool, but the ground was very dry, as there did not appear to be any dew whatever. It is, however, always difficult to forecast what the sport is likely to be, as the well-known theories regarding what may be expected to be a good scenting morning are so frequently contradicted. As soon as daylight would admit a move was made for the old Teakwood covert, which is situated close to the new brickfields in the direction of Chuckla. Hounds did not take long to announce the fact that a jackal had recently been lurking about the neighbourhood, and were soon away with a loud burst of melody. At the commencement of the run we had some bad melon ground to cross, but fortunately hounds took a sharp turn to the right, before going very far along this very rough area, and piloted us over a pleasant stretch of ricefields. Crossing the cart track which runs from the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, to the White House, hounds run at rare speed to Sahar Hill. Straight up this hill they go without any hesitation, and rushing down the far side dip into the favourite Bomanwadi Valley. As we were galloping across this finely banked district, the fugitive was viewed by a number of the field to be only a very short distance in front of the leading hounds, in fact so close were these hounds to him that many of us thought that the gallop would not be of very long duration, but how often in the sport of fox-hunting does the unexpected happen? Having successfully negociated the big banks with which the ricefields in this valley are fenced, we cross the Tulsi Main Water Pipe, immediately after which a really execrable area of melon ground has to be got over as best we can. The deep and treacherous holes in this ground seemed somehow larger and more dangerous than ever, but I understand everybody crossed this land without any "calamity" being recorded. Continuing to the North of Sahar village, we gallop round a narrow lane and past a well known covert, which has on so many occasions this season contained jackals, which have shown us excellent sport. Leaving this spinney on our left we push on forward to a deep nullah, which could only be crossed in certain places owing to the strong cactus hedges on either side of it. However, with hounds running hard in front, there are few places in the Salsette country which a good horse and an eager rider will not find a way through somehow. Verious gaps in these cactus hedges are soon discovered and sliding down into the nullah we soon find some place to scramble up on the other side. Having done so we then enjoy a regular race along a level grass field, and jump ing over a large cactus hedge at the far end of it, we continue over a splendid tract of ricefields parallel with the Andheri Road, though we were some little distance away from this well-known thoroughfare. After a a long scamper over these excellent paddy bunds, some of the best in the Salsette country, we arrive at the Backwater at no great distance from the old stone bridge. Hounds run straight across the water and jumping over a wall disappear into a very thickly wooded plantation. Some of the riders elect to follow them, but when having once successfully negotiated the wall into this enclosure it is often by no means an easy matter to get out on the other side, as a deep nullah runs round two sides of it quite close to the wall, and many of us remember an A. D. C. from Government House some few years ago taking a nasty fall by jumping over the wall into the nullah. The majority of the hunt therefore work round to the right of the plantation, and are soon crossing the Vehar Kurla Road on good terms with the flying Pack. The chase is then carried on over a charming line of country through the pretty Powai Valley, but hounds taking a right handed course for a considerable distance arrive at the Hogs Back Hill. This is a small but very steep hill and there is never any necessity to ride up it, as one can so easily get round on the level grounds on either side. Hounds however go straight up this hill, and give the jackal a regular dusting running, round and round the top of this curiously shaped hill. It seemed at one time as if the jackal was going to successfully hide from his pursuers in a long hole in the rocks on the summit of the hill, as on more than one previous occasion this eventuality has occurred. After some time, however, the fugitive being unable to find this haven of refuge, runs down the far side of the hill, and continuing over more open country reaches the veritable mountain which encloses one side of the immense Horse Shoe Valley, aptly so named from its shape. We watch hounds hunting up the steep side of this mountain and as they come close to the top, everything seems to point that the jackal had made his way over the hill into the valley beyond. We accordingly turned to the right and galloped hard round the south end of this range of hills and into the valley, but hounds were not to be seen. Thinking that they were not coming over the hill at all, many of us elected to climb the steep side of the hill from the Valley side. On reaching the top some people were, fortunately for them, in a position to see what hounds were doing but the huntsman and the whips could not and believing that the Pack must have retraced its footsteps into the Powai valley, they scramble together with a few members of the hunt down the side of the mountain, but on reaching the thickly wooded country in this part of the Powai Valley hounds are still out of sight, nor can a note from a single hound be heard. It was indeed tantalizing to have scaled this mountain from the Horse Shoe Valley side, and then to have slid down as best one could into the Powai Valley once more all to no purpose. As a matter of fact the jackal had at first attempted to go over the hill into the Horse Shoe Valley, but on nearing the top he doubled back again down the hill for some distance, and then working along the slope of the hill for some way did eventually go over into the valley beyond, but just as he did so the Hunt officials, who had been waiting for some little time in the Horse Shoe Valley, were coming over the hill about a couple of hundred yards away, and the thickness of the trees prevented their being able to discern the circuitous movements of the Pack. Some people who remained at the top of the range of hills were in a position to see hounds come over, and so also were those who had decided to tarry in the Horse Shoe Valley itself. The result was that the hunt was continued inside this valley for some little time without any of the hunt officials, and eventually the hounds were able to kill their jackal. His funeral obsequers were carried out with some difficulty owing to the huntsman not being present, but the great T. L. was well to the fore, having ridden boldly and straight all through the run, and with the assistance of only a small pocket knife successfully removed the brush and mask of this fine jackal. The gallop had been a long one, and time did not in consequence admit of any other covert being drawn. Hounds were therefore called down to the main road close to Kurla and so home, but it was not until they were past the old iron bridge that any of the hunt officials, who had been trying to find the Pack in the Powai Valley, arrived on the scene. Such are the curious eventualities of hunting in the Salsette country, but it only shows what excellent sport it is, and how close one must keep to hounds in order not to lose them, though it must be admitted that the mountainous country round the great Horse Shoe Valley may at times lead the best of us astray.

JACKAL.

R. B. Y. C. REGATTA.

First Day.

THE first race on the programme was that for A. Class yachts for the Cup presented by Mr. Morison, I. C. S.

Four crossed the line to a very bad start, of which Turquoise had the best.

Eileen lost a lot at the start and did not begin to get away till South Karanja buoy was reached, while Melody kept close up to Sapphire.

The light wind put Turquoise out of the running from the very beginning.

Shapphire did very well till the beat home when she lost a great deal by standing over towards Bombay, Melody did very well all through and saved her time from Eileen for the Cup which was a handsome piece of hammered silver work of noval design.

Six of B. Class made a very good start, Sayanora went ahead in the light breeze and was first round South Karanja with Peewit second and Trixie third. Trixie worked into first place before South Karanja was reached again and kept the lead till the end. Peewit passed Sayanora on the reach from the Mark Buoy to South Karanja and the two had a great run home, Peewit first managing to keep the lead to the finish and winning the Cup with Trixie second. The Cup like the first was presented by Mr. W. T. Morison, and was a handsome silver cup designed after the fashion of a Greek vase. Both cups were supplied by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

C Class also had a cup, presented by the proprietor of the "Sporting Age."

Nine boats crossed the line to a splendid start. Wagtail ran into the lead near Sunk Rock and was round first with Tomtit second and the rest in a bunch.

Wagtail kept the lead all through though hunted closely by Tomtit. The race was a tedious one all through from want of wind and the light weather boats had a regular day out. Wagtail won easily with Jean second and Valkyri third, the latter having sailed specially well.

HANDICAP RACE—for A Class Yachts for a Cup presented by Mr. W T Morison I C S—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	11 48	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	6 7 53	2 26 4
Turquoise...	17 12	P J Preston.....	3 30	6 35 25	2 48 13
Melody ...	20 28	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	6 11 23	2 20 54
Eileen IV ..	Scr	N N Wadia.....	3 30	5 54 4	2 24 4

Course No. 41 = 12-91 miles.—1st Prize won by Melody Eileen Saves entrance fee Wind N N W. Strength Light Time-limit 7 p.m

HANDICAP RACE.—for B Class Yacht for a Cup presented by Mr. W T Morison I C S—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time Allows M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct. ed Time H M S
Eris	Scr	R W Fisher and J N Parker.....	3 35	6 10 53	2 35 53
Mannikin ..	2 26	Officers R A	3 35	6 4 38	2 27 2
Sayonara ...	2 36	A Erickson and A L Whitell	3 35	6 3 28	2 25 52
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 35	6 0 30	2 25 30
Peewit.....	3 28	F V Evans and W Fraser	3 35	6 3 4	2 24 36
Pixie	1 4	J E Aspinwall and N Y Watson ..	3 35	6 7 42	2 30 58

Course No, 42 = 10-41 miles.—1st Prize won by Peewit and 2nd Prize won by Trixie. Wind N N W Strength Light Time-limit 7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE—for C Class Yachts for a Cup presented by the proprietor of the "Sporting Age"—Sails at 3-40 p. m, to-day.

Name of Boats	Time Allows M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct ed Time H M S
Lapwing ..	3 28	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 40	6 31 27	2 47 59
Maud	2 36	Officers R E	3 40	6 28 15½	2 45 39½
Coralie....	7 48	Mrs Gillespie.....	3 40	6 40 6	2 52 18
Jean.....	14 44	C N Moberly	3 40	6 35 59	2 40 55
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr P M Gibson ...	3 40	6 25 56	2 45 56
Meg	1 44	Lieut A C Trench R E.....	3 40	6 28 38	2 46 54
Valkyrie ...	9 32	H E Johnson	3 40	6 31 ½	2 41 28½
Wagtail ...	5 12	R Carruthers	3 40	6 24 0	2 38 48
Curlew.....	7 48	C A Wordsworth..	3 40	6 34 28	2 45 6

Course No, 40 = 10-4 miles.—1st Prize won by Wagtail 2nd Prize won by Jean and 3rd Prize won by Valkyrie Maud saves entrance fee Wind N N W Strength Light—Time-limit 7 p m

BOMBAY RACES.

Horses Left in with Handicaps for To-morrow.

After declaration of final forfeit at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

The Leap Year Plate, 1 1-4 miles:—Sacristan II 8st 13lbs, Mother Goose 8st, Admiral Crichton 7st 13lbs, Our State 7st 10lbs, The Master 7st 4lbs and Sugar Apple 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

The Auction Plate, 6 furlongs:—Manjess 9st 7lbs, Balayouse 8st 8lbs, Spiren 7st 13lbs, The Earl 7st 12lbs, Gunner 7st 11lbs, Harpist 7st 5lbs, and Dormant 7st 2lbs.

The Callian Plate, 1 1-2 miles:—Young Kohinnor 9st 8lbs, Dumra 8st 6lbs, Nooman 8st 1lb. Bendigo 7st 11lbs, Wait-a-While 7st 10st, Antica 7st 9lbs, Melbourne, 7st 5lbs, Scarlet, 7st 4lbs, Shella 7st 2lbs, and Talai 6st 9lbs.

The Brisbane Plate, 1 mile:—Matalgia 8st 7lbs, Wild Boy 8st 3lbs, Cheeky 7st 13lbs, and Encourage 6st 4lbs.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 7lbs.

The Thannah Plate, 6 furlongs:—Vedas 10st 1lb, Shanwar 9st 6lbs, Moscow 9st 3lbs, Ashroff 9st 1lb, Albert Victor 8st 8lbs, Mint 8st 7lbs, Squire 8st 4lbs, Caravan 8st 3lbs, Sabig 7st 12lbs, Sahoon 7st 8lbs, Adham 7st 8lbs, Salawar 7st 6lbs, Maharaja 7st 6lbs, Malik Jaman 7st 5lbs, Sugger 7st 4lbs, Gaucho 7st 4lbs, Wadi 7st 1lb, Rufus 7st., Silver Stream 6st 12lbs, and Saeed 6st 8lbs.

The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate, 7 furlongs:—Rising Falcon, Bend or, Nushan, Aden, Fritz, Sir Yaver, Devon, Young Salanic, Russam, Hasty Jack, Broadrib, Balmoral, Vendetta, Hadban, Respectable and Mutlag.

Selling Plate, 5 furlongs:—Good Time, Woolwinder, Transfer, Monster, Porter, Naisp, Hooded Falcon, Little Boy, Duphas, Bay Prince, Mafood, Voucher, Veto Barki, Awad, Hoodaib, Good Morning, Rogers, Indore, Holker, Hay Maker, Ateyba and Prince Chestnut.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 10 a.m., on Thursday, 27th February.

Selling Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga Mirza's g a h Good Time 13 2 1-2 Rs. 700
Mr Abdul Aziz Deeb's ch a h Woolwender 13 2 3-4 Rs. 500
Mr Hajee Ally Khader's g a h King Fergus 13 3 1-2 Rs 800
Mrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Transfer 14 Rs. 400
Messrs. M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Mijlad 13 1 1-4 Rs. 1,100
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Monster 13 3 Rs. 400
Mr Alex A Essayee's ch a h Porte 13 2 Rs. 800
Mr Hajee Aboodi's g a h Naief 13 3 1-4 Rs. 600
Aga S Shah's g a h Hoodaib Falcon 13 1 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Abdoola Tamomes's g a h Little Boy 13 2 1-4 Rs. 400
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Sanam 13 3 3-4 Rs. 400
Mr G K's g a h Daphas 13 2 3-4 Rs. 900
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's br a h Bay Prince 13 3 3-4 Rs. 500
Mr J Cowasjee's b a h Mafood 13 2 3-4 Rs. 500
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Voucher 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600
M A S Oomer's b a h Veto 13 2 Rs. 800
Mr Syed Mustapha Bor's g a h Barki 13 2 1-4 Rs. 600
Mr Essa Mulla Saleman's g a h Twad 13 3 3-4 Rs. 400
Mr Syed Bashid's b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500
Mr G H Jamsetjee's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4 Rs. 800
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13 2 Rs. 700
Mr Mahomed Mohsen's bl a h Indore 13 3 1-2 Rs. 700
Mr Sulleman Maballa's ch a h Holker 13 3 Rs. 800
Mr Mahomed Beshier's ch a h Haymaker 13 1 3-4 Rs.700
Messrs M Goculdass, and A Nanjee's ch a h Ateyba 13 3 Rs. 700
Mr Jawad Mahomed's ch a h Prince Chestunt 13 3 Rs. 800

Forfeit for the above race due if not struck out before 6 p.m., to-day 27 February 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 27 February, 1908.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Feb. 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Times Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mi
Turkey	26	4	58 p m	6	18
Teheran.....	27	1	10 p m	1	86
Suez.....	27	2	35 p m	0	21

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice. Telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted between Synbridin and Kyauktan (22-2-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Bahegg interrupted (26-2-08.)

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE BARODA RAILWAY.

Claim Dismissed.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit brought by Allimiya Mahomedbhoy Mansuri against the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay him Rs. 3,634 with interest, and that they be ordered to return to him Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 duly endorsed in his name. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Guidharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the railway Company.

His Lordshipin, giving judgment, said the plaintiff had filed this suit against the B. B. and C. I. Railway to recover certain monies and Government notes, which, he said, were recoverable by him under the contract made with the Company by the firm of Abdul Kadir Allimiya, of which he is the surviving partner. The defendant Company admitted that Rs. 3,451 are due under the contract and that Rs. 2,000 Government paper was deposited as security for the performance of the the contract, but had refused to admit the plaintiff's right to recover them. His lordship was satisfied upon the evidence that during the whole period the previous contracts and the one in question were running, the defendants dealt with Addul Kadir as the only person they knew to be interested in them. In January 1907, Abdul Kadir died, and on the 25th January, the plaintiff wrote three letters in identical terms to the Chief Auditor, Chief Storekeeper, and Agent of the Company respectively, claiming payment of the amount due under the contract for 1906, as surviving partner of the firm of Abdul Kadir Allimiya. The representatives of Abdul Kadir also claimed for what was due under the contract for 1907; and apparently the Company thought they were also claiming for what was due under the contract for 1906. The Company declined to pay except on a joint receipt of the plaintiff and the administrator of the estate of Abdul Kadir Banoomya, the name in which the tenders for the contracts were made. There was no dispute about the amount due by the defendants under the contract for 1906, which they had always been ready and willing to pay to the proper person. The only question was whether they were right in refusing to pay to the plaintiff. The question was upon the evidence, whether the defendants might reasonably have considered that Abdul Kadir was the only person concerned in the contract. If the defendants had reasonable ground so to think, then they must be taken to have contracted with him alone. Abdul Kadir was the only person known to Mr. Woolcombe, the Chief Store-keeper of the defendant Company, who was chiefly responsible for receiving tenders and recommending their acceptance or rejection to Colonel Ollivier, the Agent of the Company. Upon the evidence, his Lordship held it proved that the defendants contracted with Abdul Kadir alone. The plaintiff, as a dormant partner, might have joined Abdul Kadir in suing, but he could not have sued alone. If he had joined Abdul Kadir as co-plaintiff, the Company would have been entitled to put him to proof of his right to join. The right to claim performance of the contract being in Abdul Kadir alone at the time of his death, that right survived to his representatives only. In his Lordship's opinion, the Company were perfectly justified in February 1907 in refusing to pay except on joint receipt, and were further justified in contesting a suit filed by the plaintiff alone. The result was unfortunate for the plaintiff but the defendants were in no way responsible for that. They were entitled to retain the monies due by them under the contract, to meet the costs incurred by them. His Lordship found that the plaintiff was a dormant partner with Abdul Kadir in the contract for 1906, and that the security was held by the defendants for Abdul Kadir alone as long as defendants were not aware of his partnership with plaintiff. The result was that the suit was dismissed with costs. His Lordship said he could make no order for payment of the amount admitted, as the representatives of Abdul Kadir were not parties to the suit.

THE OPTICIANS' COPYRIGHT DISPUTE.

CONCLUSION OF THE SUIT.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The suit between Mr. S. Lawrence (Lawrence and Mayo) and Mr. J. A. Walter Bushnell has been concluded at Calcutta before Mr. Justice Fletcher. Mr. Sinha and Mr. Pugh appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Garth and Mr. Morison for the defendant.

Mr. Jos. R. W. Bushnell, examined by Mr. Harth, said he was a manufacturing optician and had been apprenticed to Messrs. Dixey and Co., Bond Street, London. He come out to Lawrence and Mayo and left their service in 1901. He never took away with him any electors when he left them and set up for himself. He took the pictures of spectacles in Lawrence and Mayo's catalogue to a Bengali wood-engraver and had them copied for his catalogue. He had the picture alongside of him and copied it on the wood in free hand. Mr. Lawrence made no complaint at all at that. The witness went Home in 1906 and passed for certain degrees. He intended to bring out a new catalogue in that year and went and discussed the matter with Mr. Dixie in Bond Street, who advised him what manufacturers to go to, and among others recommended him to go to Messrs. Short and Mason, whom he had never heard of before. There was a talk with Messrs. Short and Mason as to the catalogues. After buying the goods he asked for electros to illustrate the articles. Those they had they gave at once and they offered to make electros of others, they paying half and witness the other half of the cost. He was, however, not charged for these, but he did not know why. His catalogue was put in hand in London, and was produced there.

With regard to certain goods he went to Messrs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Proposed Legislative Reforms.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Chambers, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James MacDonald being called to the chair in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackarsey, the President.

The Corporation resumed debate on the proposition moved by Mr. J. A. Wadia on the last occasion that the report, dated 24th instant, of the Committee appointed by the Corporation Resolution of 5th December last, regarding the proposed enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions, be approved and adopted, and the Chairman be requested to address Government accordingly.

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Sarafali Mamooji—

"That the Report, dated the 4th February 1908, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5595, dated the 5th December, 1907, regarding the proposed enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions, be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration."

A second amendment was proposed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—

"That the Report, dated the 4th February 1908, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5595, dated the 5th December, 1907, regarding the proposed enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions, be approved and adopted with the exception of suggesion No. 6 mentioned in para. 2 of the Report and the Chairman be requested to address Government accordingly. (2.) That the views expressed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit in his minute appended to the Report in regard to the Advisory Councils be embodied in the Corporation's representation to Government on the subject.

A third amendment was proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri—that the Report, dated the 4th February 1908 of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5595, dated 5th December 1907, regarding the proposed enlargement of Lagislative Conncils and connected questions, be approved and adopted with the modifications mentioned below:—That the following sentence be substituted for the first sentence of paragraph 2:—"In making this Report the Committee have confined their attention to the representation of the City and they beg to submit for the acceptance of the Corporation the following suggession in connection with such representation. That the words "the City" be submitted for the word India in line 5 of paragraph 3 of the Report. That the Chairman be requested to address Government accordingly.

On resumption of the debate yesterday, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said he was of opinion that an important body like that of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay should send a more elaborate representation to the Government than the one proposed to be sent. He thought that if it was not too late they should refer the matter back to the Committee and ask for a more elaborate report; otherwise they should not send any representation at all. Mr. Petit was further of opinion that instead of reserving two seats for European mercantile community, there should only be one. He doubted that the Advisory Council would be of any use.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit said that in a city like Bombay, the Mahomedan and Parsee communities did not stand in any need of special representation. He also thought that in the case of a community enjoying special representation the member elected should not be confined to that particular community. He moved as an amendment that in the peculiar circumstances of a city like Bombay where a community of interests exists the protection of minority is not required and that no restriction should be placed as to the class or community of the person elected.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi seconded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie thought that as there was no hope of going before the Government with a unanimity of opinion, it would be better to throw out the Committee's report altogether and inform the Government that owing to the short time at their disposal they were unable to submit a report which could represent the views of the whole Corporation. He moved a fifth amendment that the report be recorded and (2) that the President be requested to inform Government that having at their, disposal very limited time to consider this question of great importance, the Corporation regret they are unable to submit their views to Government on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla in referring to the last amendment said that it would be very awkward for the Corporation at that late stage to submit to the Government a plea of helplessness, based upon the fact that the Corporation had no time to consider the proposals contained in the Government letter. He asked the members to remember that in the first instance they were asked to send their representation by the 15th December, and on their representation the Government extended the time to 1st February. He could quite understand the Corporation saying from the beginning that 1st February was too short a period for a body like the Corporation to discuss a subject of this kind and that therefore the Government should either extend the period or excuse the Corporation from making any representation at all. But now they were at the end of February; their Committee had considered and submitted its report; and in under to avoid the very difficulty which Colonel Collie had pointed out they had decided in the Committee to recommend the Corporation to confine themselves to the representation as affecting the city of Bombay only in order to get as far as possible the views of a larger portion of the Corporation so far as the requirements of the City were concerned. In view of these facts it would not add to the dignity or good name of the Corporation to take up the position suggested by Colonel Collie. He urged the Corporation to express their views by majority as laid down by the Act and submit them to the Government. The views of the minority could be made known to the Government through the discussion reported in the press. Mr. Ibrahim then proceeded to separately deal with the different clauses in the second paragraph of the Committee's report. With regard to the first clause, there was the suggestion of Dr. Dadachanji that the Corporation should ask for two seats. The view of the majority of the Committee against it was that as the Corporation did not know what was the extent of the proposed enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils, they should, instead of asking for a definite number of seats, say that they should get an adequately increased representation. So that if they got an increased representation it would not be less than two at the least. The same view was taken with regard to the representation of minorities. They had left it to Government to determine the proportion. It had occurred to him that by this time the Bombay Government must have been ready with their representation to the Government of India, and if they had placed their views on this point before the Corporation, it would have greatly facilitated the work of the Corporation. Coming to the second clause, Mr. Ibrahim said that the Government of India had laid down that the object with which they proposed to enlarge the Councils was to give larger scope and greater opportunities to the people to take an intelligent interest in the work of the administration and to serve as an educational measure for further privileges and rights that might be given in the near future. It seemed to him that the system that underlay the recommendation with regard to the constitnencies that were proposed to be created did not fulfil the desired or the main object of the scheme to which he had referred. namely to give larger opportunities to the people to take a more intelligent interest in the work of administration. But to his mind the essiential feature of a scheme of this character ought to be that the constituencies formed to elect members to the Legislative Councils should be considerably larger. If they would refer to the scheme they would find that for the minimum of seven and the maximum of nine seats which the Committee recognized the total number of persons who would enjoy the privilege of voting would be 1,500. Now, he submitted that 1,500 out of a population of one million was too small a number for the number of seats they were askin. If the proposals were really to have an educative effec the should make the constituency larger than that and to this mind the number ought to be nothing short of 5,000. Then there is another danger to which he would refer later on. As to the representation of the University it was recommended that it should remain the same as at present. It was a well known fact that an overwhelming majority of the Fellows of the University was nominated by Government, so that it was practically a Government constituency. The total number of Fellows was at present about 250 which would be gradually reduced to one hundred under the new Universities' Act. He thought that was much too small a number and it had an added effect of being a constituency nominated by Government. He was one of those who held that Government should secure an official majority in the Legislative Council as the functions of the Legislative Councils was not merely to make newlaws but also to amend and repeal existing laws. But at the same time he was of opinion that in order that that majority might not work arbitrarily there ought to be a sufficient safeguard to protect public interest. He held that the law should be so amended that when occasion arose either in the Imperial or the Provincial Council, when an important measure was opposed by four-fifths of the elected members consideration of that measure should be postponed for at least six months. Under the existing system when legislation was undertaken, it was submitted to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for their sanction, and they gave the sanction after they consulting their officials. On the receipt of that sanction the bill was introduced and it was only then that the public could come forward to express their views. If the feeling of the public was so strong as to secure four-fifths of the elected members on its side then the matter should be postponed so that the Secretary of State and the Government of India might have an opportunity of reconsidering the position in view of the speeches made in the Provincial and Imperial Councils. He was sanguine that if that procedure was adopted, the legislation would assume a greatly modified form. He suggested for these reasons that so far as the representation of the University was concerned, the graduates of ten years' standing living in Bombay, should be associated with the Fellows of the University. In this way higher education would have a voice in the election of a member to the Legislative Council and the constituency would be enlarged.

With regard to the third clause Mr. Ibrahim was strongly opposed to the allowing any body or any set of individuals forming themselves into associations to return a member to the Legislative Counil. These bodies were regulated by certain rules and it happened that a man who was perfectly qualified to be a member of such an association was not accepted as a member simply because the Managing Committee might be disinclined to give him an admission. In that way the electorate would be narrowed and many eligible persons would be excluded from enjoying the right of franchise. He would strongly advocate that if they gave franchise to the Indian mercantile community, they should give it to all the merchants who paid a certain amount of income-tax to the Government irrespective of the facts whether they belonged to any association or not. The danger of giving representation to an association was that it led to the formation of cliques. He hoped that when Government formulated their proposals they would guard against giving the right of election to small bodies who had the power of keeping out all new applicants, and who might form themselves into cliques. In the some manner he would give the right of representation to those interested in different industries on the amount of shares they held—say, to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand rupees.

With regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit's arguments that no separate representation was necessary for the Mahomedan and Parsee communities as there existed a community of interests in the city, Mr. Ibrahim took the greatest exception to that view. The present Councils were enlarged in 1893 and during the 15 years' working of the scheme so far as the local Council was concerned not a single Mahomedan had been elected to it. Not only the city of Bombay, but also all the divisions of the Presidency, except Sind, had failed to electa single Mahomedan member during the period. There were three seats allotted to the city of Bombay; one was held by a European, representing the Chamber of Commerce, another by a Hindu, who had always represented the University and the third by a Parsee who had always been the representative of the Corporation. In fact, a Malomedan had not the remotest possibility of securing a seat. They were in the minority both as regarded their number and constituency. He would be most willing to give representation to the Parsee Community if they were like the Mahomedans in the minority both in numbers and constituency. The Mahomedan Community did not want favours, but it said that having regird to its importance should get what it had failed to get in the past. He had already said that during the last 15 years there was not a single constituency in the city of Bombay who would elect a Mahomedan representative. On one occasion the late Mr. Sayani stood for a seat in the University but had to withdraw because he found he had no chance whatever to succeed.

Mr. Setalvad: Mr. Sayan was elected a member of the Imperial Council by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Ibrahim said he would refer to this later on. Again when Sir Phirozeshah resigned when he was in England, among the candidates for the seat were three members of the Parsee community and one of the Mahomedan. When it was found that one of the three Parsee Councillors was likely to succeed and that he was not considered by some people to be a desirable acquisition, it was arranged to delay the introduction of the Improvement Trust Bill so that Sir Phirozeshah might return. The Mahomedan member again had no chance. Mr. Ibrahim naintained that wherever there was a Mahomedan constituency, qualified Mahomedans were always found to represent it. Ample proof would be found of it in the ratepayers' election in the Manlvi ward. As to the 6th clause Mr. Ibrahim submittde that when representation was given to a community or a body the member elected must be of that community or body. That was the very constitution under which the Corporation existed. As for instance the Justices could elect Jusices to the Corporation. If a member of the improvement Trust representing the Corporation ceased to be a member of the Corporation, he also ceased to be a member of the Trust. A much stronger case was provided by the Joint Schools Committee. Formerly the Corporation could elect for that body a representative who was not a member of the Corporation, but in the recent amendment of the Municipal Act in which Sir Pherozeshah took such an important part the Section dealing with the constitution of the Joint Schools Committee was so amended as to restrict membership to the members of the Corporation. That was the principle by which they had always been guided. As to the election of Mr. Sayani and Mr. Gokhale to the Imperial Council it was a territorial election and there they represented the whole Presidency. As regarded the third paragraph of the report, he was in favour of Sir Bhalchandra's amendment.

With regard to the proposed Advisory Councils, Mr. Ibrahim said that if these councils were to be of much use their constitutions would have to be radically altered. He had always held that the present system of legislation was open to serious objection so far as its procedure went. So far as Bombay was concerned the officials had on the whole worked very well with the non-officials, but the principle was wrong. It was necessary that before the Government proposals were placed before the public representative men, who had confidence of the public, should be consulted privately by the Government. If it was intended that the Advisory Council was to serve that purpose he would most strongly support it. But unfortunately its constitution as indicated was one which would not commend itself to them. If the Government wanted to work in co-operation with the public it should take into confidence those in whom the public confided. If it is composed largely of such persons, he would heartily welcome it. But, if it was to consist of Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnets he would entirely agree with the views expressed by Sir Dinshah Petit. At the same time he would point out that it would not be right to pass the amendment of Sir Dinshah, in view of the fact that they wanted to restrict their representation to the city of Bombay. He commended Sir Balchandra's amendment to the acceptance of the Corporation.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji could not agree with Mr. Ibrahim's suggestion that franchise should be given to trades on the basis of income-tax. It would also be difficult to distinglish between different classes of tradesmen and merchants.

Mr. Wacha thought that it would not be right to tell Government that they had not enough time to consider their proposals. The reason they should advance should be that there was such a great divergence of opinion in the Corporation that they were unable to formulate a programme which would go with the weight of unanimity before the Government. If this did not meet with the wishes of the Corporation, he would move the following Amendment: "That the following be added to the preamble: The Corporation beg at the outset to state for the information of Government that while the views expressed in this reply are the views of a majority of the Corporation. There is a considerable minority of the Corporation who hold views either wholly divergent or partially divergent. With this preface the Corporation beg to observe that the desire of the Governor-General &c., &c. has its cordial approval."

Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Lalji seconded the Amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn was against Col. Collie's Amendment. The Committee's report was admittedly a milk-and-water report. It was intentionally so. The Sub-Committee who originally reported to the Committee felt that the subject was so vast that if they attempted to go into much details such points would arise as would prolong discussion and it would be impossible to make report within the period given to them, it was therefore considered that it would be better to indicate broadly the general lines on which they considere the matter should be dealt with as regarded the interest of the city. He was in favour of Sir Bhalchandra's Amendment.

Mr. Mistry said that the Corporation had really not sufficient time to consider the subject because the Committee and the Sub-Committee had frittered away the time.

The different amendments were then put to the vote, and were all lost with the exception of Sir Bhalchandra's which was eventually carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to the 9th March.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th February 1908 was 29·852 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is clear at Multan, while it is lightly or moderately cloudy elsewhere. Humidity has been in slight excess of normal at Dhansi and in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Agra and easterly or south-easterly at the remaining stations. Day temperature had been 2° to 4° higher than usual, while the night temperature was nearly equal to normal at Jhansi, 2° warmer at Agra and 1° to 2° cooler, elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost free from cloud, while humidity has been equal to normal at Ajmer, in slight excess at Karachi and in moderate to large defect in other places. Winds are blowing from westerly or north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and Ajmer, while calms and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been 2° cooler than usual at Karachi and 3° to 6° warmer in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. Night temperature had been warmer than usual both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared at Veraval and Deesa, while skies continue cloudless elsewhere. The air has become slightly drier at Indore and more or less damp elsewhere. Calm was recorded at stations in Central India West, while the air movement was westerly or north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa, south-westerly at Rajkot and easterly at Surat and Veraval. Weather during the day time was hotter than usual in most places. Night temperature differed but slightly from normal in all places except at Deesa where it was 4° cooler.

Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the air contains moisture less than usual. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Akola, Amraoti, Chanda and Rajpur, while calms and easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Temperature during the day time had been 2° cooler than usual at Ratnagiri and 1° to 6° hotter elsewhere. During night weather was 5° warmer at Chanda and 6° cooler at Hoshangabad.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded, while humidity has been in slight excess or defect of normal. Winds are notherly at Karwar and north-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao recorded calm. Maximum temperature had been fairly at Bombay and 2° to 4° hotter at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar. During night, temperature was about normal at Ratnagiri, 1° cooler at Bombay and 2° to 4° warmer at Mormugao and Karwar.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the amount of moisture is more than usual at Belgaum and less than it elsewhere. Calms and southerly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Weather both during day and night had been warmer than usual in most places.

General Remarks.—A depression seems to exist in the Punjab and weather there and also in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana is in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZZETTE."

SIR,—The public is indebted to you for your leader the other day on "The Expansion of Bombay." After disposing of the absurd proposal about uprooting the Railway line skirting Back Bay, and dwelling upon the Trombay prospects, you direct attention to the opening up of Northern tracts in Salsette for relieving the existing pressure upon the City. Alas! as far as the public is concerned all hope in the latter direction is vain so long as the prohibitory land tax on building sites in Bandora and onwards continues to be levied. This tax now is 2 1/2 per cent. on the value of land, and not so very long ago it was 4 1/2 per cent. If the bulk of the middle-class people cannot in these circumstances emigrate from the overflowing city to an easier and healthier area in the suburbs, there is no reason, I submit, why Government cannot help indirectly in this serious situation by locating their soldiers and the gaol inmates outside crowded Bombay and so set free at least some area in this periodically afflicted City? In a way this has been done by removing the barracks of the native infantry formerly quartered in the vicinity of the Crawford Markets; these are now accommodated on the picturesque hillock near Santa Cruz. An equally eligible spot can, it is thought, be readily found for at least some portion of the European Troops now quartered at Colaba. It goes without saying that every yard of land set free in this tight little peninsula is a public gain on hygeinic grounds. Versova, now the Brighton of Bombay, has well nigh been absorbed and a sanitarium for children is now on the cards, but there is still the picturesque little Island of Aldamar almost within earshot of and facing Versova, lying practically a waste and yet it is a place which can vie in point of salubrity with the Isle of Wight itself with the open sea all round. The Island of Aldamer is a specious plot of high-levelled ground, comprising several thousands of acres, which can be acquired at a very low price, in comparison with any surrounding land, owing to its isolation. A goodly part of Colaba will thus be made available for residental quarters for the European Civilian population of the City, close to the business centre. I believe this lovely Isle was at one time either intended or actually used as a Sanitorium for English Soldiers before distant health campes or hill stations had been thought of. In any practical scheme for opening up Salsette for relieving the congested City of Bombay, the claim of Madh, the native name of this historical Isle, is worthy of consideration.—Yours etc.,

CUE IN THE CORNER.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP.', which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months with effect from the 14th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 3rd February.

Mr. A. G. Farr, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is placed on special duty at Aden, with effect from the 22nd February. to examine all the receipts and charges of the Aden Settlement and of the Aden Local Funds and to submit proposals for their proper allocation under Imperial, Provincial and Local Heads of account.

Mr. W. H. Olivant, Manager of the Shivrajpur Manganese Ore Syndicate in the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals Districts, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for nine months with effect from the 14th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. E. F. Nicholson, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted furlough on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 15th February.

Mr. M. H. W. Bayward, I.C.S., is deputed on special duty, for a period of three months, with effect from date of relief from his duties as Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, for the purpose of revising the Sind Criminal Circular book and preparing a Civil Circular book and a selection of Sadar Court decisions upon matters of local custom having force in Sind.

Mr F Gleadow, retired:—

Mr H Murray to be Conservator of Forests, Second Grade.

Mr G P Millett to be Conservator of Forests, Third Grade.

Mr M C Gibb, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr J McNeil, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr A Master, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 21st December 1907:—Mr J A Shillidy, I C S. Mr N H Hey, I C S.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs. Shillidy and Hey passed an examination in Sindhi.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew is appointed to act as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, during the absence of the Reverend J. Cameron, or until further orders.

Mr C Efford, L D S (England) Lecturer in Dentistry at the Grant Medical College, Bombay was granted leave of absence for six months with effect from the 7th December.

Mr. T. R. Clark, L. D. S., to act as Lecturer in Dentistry, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Efford, L. D. S., or pending further orders.

With effect from the 14th July 1907, Mr P J Mead, B A, (Cantab), I C S, to be First Assistant vice Mr A S A Westropp, I C S, transferred.

Mr A D Brown, B A, (Oxon), I C S, to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 8th August 1907, Mr G F Keatinge, I C S, to be First Assistant vice Mr L J Mountford, I C S, promoted.

Mr E G Turner, M A, (Cantab), I C S, to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 13th January, Mr E G Turner, M A, (Cantab.), I C S., to be Supernumerary Assistant vice Mr G Monteath, B A, (Cantab), I C S, reverted as Second Assistant.

Lieutenant-Colonel T E Dyson, M B, C M, D P H, I M S, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Major H C L Arnim, D P H, I M S, to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyson on leave.

Mr. T R Clark, L.D.S, to act as Honorary Surgeon in Dentistry at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital during the absence of Mr. C Efford, L.D.S.

Major J H McDonald, M B C M I M S, is granted from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and three months.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Ernest William Proctor-Sims resigns his Commission. Dated 1st November. Bryan Bernard Carter to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Proctor-Sims resigned. Dated 1st November 1907.

Mr C. D. A. McIver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months with effect from the 3rd July 1907.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

There was a fair attendance at the show yesterday when some very amusing events were run off. The programme for to-day was as follows:—

LAP RACE, against time, backwards.—Cars will be started in pairs, and fastest time by any car wins.

CHERRY BITING RACE.—Cars to start from boundary, stop the car under a string of cherries and bite them off, then race back to boundary. This must be done in a set time.

NIGHTINGALE COMPETITION.—Cars to go half round course. Competitors to dismount, stop engine, run 50 yards to a numbered lady and whistle a tune. As soon as the lady guesses the tune correctly run back to car and complete the course. First in wins. The ladies must be numbered and the number only given to the competitor just before starting.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—For Trades, Class 5. Instructions to Judges.—The engine, gear box and other machinery is to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are to be considered. The coach-work, the colour of paint and upholstery, lamps, folding seats, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole, from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars to be judged as they stand (without hoods or with hoods down). Cars to be further considered as they move with and without lady passengers.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—Private Owners, Class 5, Instruction to Lady Judges.—The engine, gear box and other machinery is not to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are not to be considered. The coach-work, the colour of paint and upholstery, lamps folding seats, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged and the effect of the whole from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars to be judged as they stand (without hoods or with hoods down). Cars to be further considered as they move with and without lady passengers.

SPECIAL APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—For the most attractive and up-to-date Car, in every respect, either competing or on Show, in the opinion of a Committee composed of three gentlemen and three lady judges.

As no provision was made for an exhibit of motor fuel in the Show the Asiatic Petroleum Company arranged for the distribution of a series of artistic circulars and postcards, advertising their "shell" petrol. The views of numerous consumers are set forth on these prints and all testify to the excellence of the spirit. Mr. S. F. Edge, after doing 1,582 miles in twenty-four hours last July, declared "the shell spirit was perfect in quality." Messrs. S. F. Edge, Limited, state:—"With reference to 'Napier Major' you will probably be pleased to hear that we won A. J. Wilson's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal. We used 'shell motor spirit throughout the run. The engine never stopped from the time it left Gravesend until it reached the end of the journey at Cowes." Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Limited, writing from Isle of Dogs, Poplar, E, state:—"We are pleased to state that your "shell" motor spirit, which was used in our new torpedo boats at Cowes recently, gave us every satisfaction." And the following among many other records were made on a 6-cylinder 40·50 h. p. Rylls-Royce car, while using "shell" motor spirit:—1. 15,000 miles at 15·7 miles to the gallon, or 31·08 ton miles to the gallon. 2. In the Scottish Automobile Club's Trial (747 miles) it ran 17·02 miles to the gallon, or 33·05 ton miles to the gallon. 3. Hatfeld (via Edinburgh) to Glasgow, (417 miles) on a fuel consumption of 20·8 miles to the gallon, or 40·8 ton miles to the gallon. 4. The best performance on this occasion was 46½ miles on two gallons = 23¼ miles per gallon. All these records are certified by the Royal Automobile Club. Messrs. Graham and Co., and Messrs. Faridbhoy M. Chinoy and Co. are the local agents.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The following is the Directors' Report: "Your Directors have the pleasure of submitting to you their First Report for the Statutory Meeting.

The Company was registered on the 26th day of August 1907, with a nominal Capital of Rs. 2,31,75,000 divided as follows:—2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each Rs. 1,50,00,000; 50,000 Cumulative 6 per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 150 each Rs. 75,00,000; 22,500 Deferred Shares of Rs. 30 each Rs. 6,75,000.

The whole of the Ordinary Capital except 205 Shares (the applications for which were withdrawn before allotment) has been taken up. 23,947 Preference Shares and 20,865 Deferred Shares have also been taken up making a total subscription of Rs. 1,92,02,625. The Company has on its Register over 7,000 Shareholders.

The Board has been very active during the period under review and has made some progress in the work of construction.

Machinery and plant could not indeed be ordered till the Engineers had drawn up plans and specifications to suit the site of works. General plans and specifications are now ready after three months of arduous work done at Pittsburgh and Brussells by Messrs. Julian Kennedy, Sahlin and Company, the Construction Engineers of the Company, in conference with Mr. Charles Page Perin, our Consulting Engineer. They have also prepared general estimates revised up-to-date; but these will have to be carefully gone over and checked on the ground. Mr. Sahlin accompanied by his Resident Engineer, Mr. Renkin, arrived in India on the 31st ultimo, and they together with some members of the Agents' firm will be on the site of the Works, and intend to spend several weeks there to study foundations, to adapt the design of plan to the special condition of the site, to study soon the important question of Condensation, Coke making, Proofing, Boiler feed-water and Railway construction. Mr. Renkin will remain at the site to represent the Construction Engineers.

Meanwhile the Board had addressed themselves to preparing the ground here against the arrival of the Engineers and they desire to acknowledge the assistance they have received and are continuing to receive from the Government of India, who have allowed its officers, in particular the Director of the Geological Survey, to freely advise the Company. Mr Weld, the Engineer who was associated with Mr Perin in the early stages of the scheme, has also been hard at work since November last. He has selected and nearly acquired a new site and thus solved the difficulties of water-supply. He has also organised a camp on the new site and has nearly completed arrangements for acquiring coal and limestone fields.

One coal field has been purchased, and an option has been acquired over another the investigation of which is proceeding. These two coal properties between them are calculated to make our Company independent of the fluctuation of price in the coal market—and this at a cost within the figure adopted in the estimates of capital expenditure.

Mr. Godbole, the Company's Civil Engineer, has been working to finish plans and estimates for officers' bungalows, administration buildings, and coolie lines, and has already placed contracts to complete some of these buildings before the next monsoon.

Among the questions before the Board was the immediate appointment of a Manager of the Works. Two names very strongly recommended have been considered and one of them would have been immediately appointed except that the Directors took the view that the Manager would not have much work to do for some time and that his salary might be saved to the Company for about one year.

Another most important question was that of site of Works. Originally, Sini junction station appeared the most desirable as one promising the shortest haul for the assembly of iron, coal and limestone. The drawback of the site was that it was handicapped with a large capital expenditure, viz. 12 to 15 lacs, for a necessary reservoir of water. When the Company was registered and steps were taken to acquire the contemplate Works site and water rights, unforeseen difficulties supervened.

Mr. Weld after due consideration recommended a new site near the Kalimati station 18 miles East of Sini where a large area could be acquired and where the extra cost of hauling raw material to the Works would be offset by escape from the enormous water charge at Sini. The new site was shown to possess other advantages, and the Board therefore cordially approved of its adoption and the abandonment of Sini which was the easier because no property had been acquired, and no money had been spent at that place.

At the moment when the Report is written, it is not easy to say how the actual costs of the Works will ultimately compare with the estimates on which the Prospectus was found. On the one hand there has been the recent rise in the price of machinery; there are the improvements in the best metallurgical practice; and there are the unforeseen possibilities of actual site and plant. On the other hand there is sure to be a reduction on account of land and water, and probably coal and coke. The revised estimates will be carefully considered by the Directors who will use every endeavour to keep the capital expenditure within the 240 lacs estimate in the Prospectus.

The Board had addressed the Government of India with regard to the Railway Line from Gurumaishini to the site of the Works which Government is to construct at its own cost, and the construction of which Railway is to be commenced according to the arrangement already announced to you after 60 lacs of Capital has been received in cash by the Company. The Government of India state in reply that the value of the fully paid up shares allotted to the Vendors will be considered to form part of the stipulated 60 lacs, and that as soon as the balance (about five lacs) is called up they will take steps to proceed with the Railway.

The Directors have therefore decided to make a first Call at any early date of Rs. 5 per Ordinary Share, and Rs. 10 per Preference Share so that Government may begin the construction of the Railway.

The following are the concessions already transferred to the Company:—(1) Mourbhanj State, Gurumaishini and other Iron ores; (2) Central Provinces: Dhullee Iron ore; (3) Central Provinces: Lohara (Chanda) Iron ore. Other properties are in process of acquisition or will be acquired almost immediately.

Among these last are the Manganese Mines at Ramruma in the Balaghat District of the Central Provinces. The Directors have nearly completed arrangements to commence work at once at Ramruma.

The great drawback of many Manganese Ore deposits is their distance from the railway and ports of export. Ramruma is 20 miles from the Balaghat station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. That Railway has surveyed for the Company a narrow-gauge Line from Ramruma to Balaghat and worked out estimates of cost. The question is engaging the attention of the Board. When the railway is completed, transport of Ore ought to be very much cheapened.

A small prospecting department has been maintained by the Company, and has justified its existence by doing work of commercial value to the Company with regard to iron ores, coals and limestones. The Board hope to extend this department as soon as the Works are more advanced.

The sum of the Board's Report is this:—There has been plenty of activity which is to lead up to and prepare for the construction work which cannot be much forwarded before the end of the monsoon season.

Before the next Annual Report, several bungalows and coolie lines will have been completed, coal and limestone properties acquired, manganese ore won and exported and both the iron and manganese railways definitely advanced.

As provided by Article 100 of the Articles of Association, Mr. P. D. Pattani, Dewan Bhawnagar, was appointed an additional Director. You will be requested to confirm his appointment.

Under the same Article, Mr Pattani retires but is eligible for re-election and he offers himself accordingly.

You have to confirm the appointment made by the Directors of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and of Khan Bahadur Jamsedji A. Dalal, M. A., LL. B., as Auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 750 each.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

Final forecast of the cotton crop of 1907-08 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government):—There have been no sowing, since the December Forecast was transmitted and the area under cotton is 3,100,000 acres. In the Raichur District plants are small, but prolific in bolls and the crop is reckoned to be a good one. In other parts the crop varies very much and it is difficult to estimate the average. So far as this office can judge the previous estimate of 385,500 bales representing an average outturn of 50 lbs. per acre is rather high an it is safer to reckon the average outturn at 40 lbs. making a total crop of 310,000 bales.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HAR

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

The "Muslim Herald":—Rioting has now become a part of the Mohurrum festival. The worst of such fracas is that people who are not at all concerned in the celebration suffer. Business is dislocated; tramway and other vehicular traffic have to be suspended; certain parts of the town have to be deserted; and people are afraid to move about freely. Needless bloodshed takes place; innocent persons are injured or killed; and the city wears a desolate appearance. The recurrence of turbulence this year makes one reasonably apprehensive that the same scenes will be enacted over again next year. It is, therefore, high time to devise some measure which might preclude the possibility of the occurence of the disgraceful scenes in the future. We would suggest the appointment by Government of a commission composed of equal numbers of Europeans and Mahomedans to inquire into the causes of the friction between the Shiahs and Sunnis, to offer suggestions for bringing about an amicable settlement between these two sections of the community, and lastly to propose remedies for the smooth passing of the festival. Half the number of Mahomedan members should be Shiahs and the other half should be representatives of the Sunni community. This would ensure the fair bearing of both parties, and justice would be secured.

THE CHANCELLOR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

The "Parsi":—The speech of His Excellency the Governor as Chancellor of the University showed to the full that grasp of the need of local conditions which is the most prominent characteristic of Sir George Clarke's public utterances. We are at a very critical period now in education in India. Together with a natural disgust at some of the effects of the entirely western scheme of education, and a resulting inclination to fall back on the old ways and try to revive the lore of former days, we feel that there is no turning back—that India is in the world's economic vertex, and that we must follow the example of the Japanese (to whom Sir George referred very pertinently in his speech) and take to ourselves all the best that the west has to offer—not wholesale and without consideration of its value, simply for the sake of imitating people more successful than ourselves, but with discrimination, taking what is good for our purposes, and dropping of our own only what is of proved uselessness or absolute detriment.

The "Gujerati":—It did not take long for the public of this presidency to find out that they had secured in their new governor a politician and administrator of no ordinary capacity and experience, and a scholar of no commonplace scientific attainments. His public utterances, the practical steps he has taken so far to take the public into his confidence and the open-hearted simplicity and generous sympathy he has hitherto shown in his relations with the outside public have already won for him a larger measure of respect and confidence than any governor has succeeded in doing for several years past. The Convocation address that His Excellency delivered on Tuesday last as Chancellor of the University will go far to strengthen the favourable impressions he has already produced upon the public mind. It is an address worthy of the occasion, academic in thought and conception, and although here and there one may take the liberty of venturing to differ from the learned Chancellor's views, the production bears abundant testimony to his wide culture, breadth and fairness of mind, independence of thought and cultured sympathy with all that is best and holy in eastern and western thought, learning and civilisation. One of our well-known governors took care to pick the brains of the educationists in the presidency to enable himself to deliver an erudite and elaborate address as Chancellor of the University. Sir George Clarke's production is of an entirely different order. It shows the spontaneous working of the author's mind, and if the first portion of the address has an unsettling effect upon the reader, it proves at the same time the unwisdom of pronouncing upon educational questions with an air of dogmatism. His Excellency is himself diffident in expressing his first impressions, and the attitude he adopted in reviewing briefly the history of educational progress and educational controversies and in dwelling upon the difficulties and complexities of educational problems ought to exercise a sobering influence upon those who write and speak on the subject of education with an air infallibility.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Convocation address of H. E. Sir George Clarke was a vigorous exposition of the system of education as it obtains in India, and a critical survey of the educational needs of the country. His Excellency, conscious of his limited administrative experience in India, spoke with reserve when alluding, to the defects in the methods and results of educational training, as it is imparted in our schools and colleges. All the same, the able and comprehensive review in which he surveyed multifarious subjects of educational importance in their various phases, and the comparisons which he effected between the system of education of old and modern times and that of different nationalities of the present day, bespeak of scholarly attainment and many sided erudition. His speech has a wider bearing than as a mere academic dissertation. It has its practical side, which for us is all the more valuable as indicating the views of a responsible administrator. His Excellency laid his finger on some of the weak points of our educational system, and it may be hoped that so long as he is in office, he would bring his influence to bear on the removal of the shortcomings and the overcoming of deficiencies to which he alluded in a broad and statesmanlike manner.

The "Akbbar-e-Soudagar":—The singularly thoughtful and inspiring speech of Sir George Clarke as Chancellor of the Bombay University deserves to be carefully studied. It is evident that the subject of education has received his anxious consideration, in relation to the conditions of India, and the views which he has propounded as to the kind of instruction to be given to Indians will be generally accepted as sound. His Excellency has succeeded in pointing to some of the deficiencies of the present system, and has suggested the directions in which it may be modified. The world has moved onward since the days when Macaulay wrote his famous minute on education in India. The best education for Indians is not that which has the effect of Westernizing them. We feel that his Excellency was not quite right in believing that Macaulay had this object in view. But the Chancellor was perfectly right in holding that the education of the people must be shaped so as to bring out the best of their inherited qualities, and must seek to counteract natural deficiencies. Education must not be to them something like a foreign excrescence, but it must assimilate in the peculiar texture of their minds, and help the natural organic growth of their intellectual development. In our opinion, a complete system of education, based upon the requirements of the country, and suited to the intelligence of the people, is the all important problem of the future.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed:"—Sir George Clarke's speech, as Chancellor of the University, at the last annual Convocation, was critical—not merely full of destructive criticism but of constructive as well. The whole speech breathed of deep and anxious thought, and is bespoke a generous and sincere desire to see the educational problem, affecting so seriously as it does the improvement of Indian intellect and Indian character, satisfactorily and rationally solved. His Excellency the Chancellor seems to recognize that, in spite of all the University reform attempted by Lord Curzon, some of India's most crying needs in the matter of education have not been supplied, and that it is not so much by seeking uniformity, in the Indian system of education, as by application of different methods to the different conditions in each province that a healthy improvement can be secured, and Indian's real needs in this direction supplied. He sees the many stumbling blocks in the way of Indian student acquiring the education useful alike to his intellect and his character; he recognizes the many hard and unnatural conditions imposed upon him; and he acknowledges that after all there is little to be surprised in the fact of the product of the present educational system of India falling so far short of the standard of efficiency of the advanced countries of the world, and the Indian Graduate proving so poor a specimen when compared with the products of European Universities. Sir George Clarke has his finger on the sore point, and his desire to do at least something to mitigate the evil is self-evident.

The "Sanj Vartman":—There is only one word which adequately describes the address delivered by his Excellency the Governor, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University—it was remarkable. From whichever point of view it is looked at the whole deliverance shows signs of deep study, keen observation and original thought. Sir George seems to have drunk deep at the fountain of History. His historical survey of the problem of education was characterised by extreme prespicuity, the various contrasts being clearly conceived. It is a rare phenomenon to see an engineer or administrator take any interest in Oriental studies. Sir George Clarke seems to be an exception to the general rule. The frequent quotations which his Excellency makes from the Bhagwatgita and the Upanishads, two of the noblest heritages of the Hindus, show that he has made a thorough and cultured study of them, and in a way this enables us to understand some peculiar traits in his character, which have already won for him the respect and admiration of the people. The most amiable of these has been Sir George's practical sympathy with the people and an earnest desire to understand them.

The "Indu Prakash":—Highly suggestive and imbued heimfully with valuable observations of a scholar-statesman who has read much and thought more, was the address delivered on Tuesday at the Convocation ceremony by His Excellency the Governor as the Chancellor of the Bombay University. It was a wide range over which Sir George Clarke travelled, dealing, as he did, with the aims, objects and functions of education, the ideals pursued in Ancient India, the march of education in Europe, the new system inaugurated under the auspices of Lord Macaulay in this country and the present urgent needs of reform and advancement in the educational system of the day. His Excellency confined himself to what he called "direct training" in organised educational institutions, rightly relegating the indirect training given by surrounding social environments to a secondary place, since the efficacy of the latter must largely depend upon the efficiency of the former. His Excellency probably does not know that the efforts of Lord Curzon's Government were all directed towards producing a dead level of uniformity, with all educational control concentrated at Calcutta Secretariat. There is the Indian Universities' Act, there are the circulars tying down even all recognized and aided institutions and there is the Director-General enforcing uniformity. How are we to go behind them?

The "Praja Bandhu":—The address of H. E. Sir George Clarke at the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay fully sustains his reputation, as a ripe scholar and mature statesman. It is full of erudition, full of sympathy, and full of wise and practical observations. The short resume he gives of the history of education in the world, and of India particularly will we are sure prove interesting to all well-wishers of education in India. He rightly observes that the effects of educational systems now established or in process of formation will unquestionably prove "dominating forces ruling, for good or for evil the progress of nations, determining their mutual relations, and thus controlling the destinies of mankind." It is, of the utmost importance for India, that the forces of education should be adequate to her needs, and should at the same time be such as will promote her just aspirations. The glowing tribute which His Excellency pays to the teachers of ancient India, as men inspired with enthusiasm and earnestness, and as moulders of character above all things will be acknowledged with gratitude all the country.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—H. E. the Governor delivered his first address as Chancellor of the Bombay University at the Convocation held on Tuesday last. It was one of the most learned addresses ever delivered and its perusal will at once strike any one that in point of ability and suggestiveness the address must be taken to be highly remarkable. Sir George Clarke was known as an educationist before he came to Bombay, but it must have interested the Assembly which listened to his remarks in the Senate Hall to find that within so short a period of his accession to the Governorship of this Presidency His Excellency has been able so fully to study the education problems and to appreciate the needs and the difficulties of education in this country. Sir George Clarke was modest enough to own that the opinions that he had formed may require modification or correction in the light of fuller knowledge; after listening to him there must have been few who could venture to dispute the accuracy of His Excellency's diagnosis of the conditions of education in this country or to challenge the wisdom and reasonableness of the many suggestions made by him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	8	8	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	7	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	40	32	132
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,924		
Same date last year	39	31	125

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death
4	4

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 27th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	76	31	8
B	129	134	25
C	95	202	32
D	93	43	7
E	82	127	23
F & G	65	3	0
Total to date..	540	540	95
Total rats killed			1,100

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

423 DUTIES.

Orders for the 28th instant (Friday.)
Orderly Sergt—Sergt R W Barker.
Next for duty—Sergt G H Bally.

424 DRILLS.

Morning 7-15 a m Standing Gun Drill and Lecture on Safety Precaution.
Evening 5-30 p m D R F Examination and Instructions for Gun Layers.

425 REHERSAL.

There will be a Complete Rehersal on Saturday at 5 p m. Ishes will be fired to represent a s-ries. All members are particularly requested to attend this parade.

419 GUEST NIGHT.

Thursday the 27th instant is reserved for Guest Night Dinner at 8-30 p m and to be followed by a Concert at 9-30 p m. Members wishing to bring Guest to Dinner can obtain tickets from the Sergeant Major at the Office, price of Tickets Rs 1-8 no tickets will be issued after 9 a m on Thursday.

420 G. O. C. INSPECTION.

The G O C Bo Brigade will hold his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Sunday the 1st proximo at 11 a m.

Extract from Army Regulation, is published for information "Every Member of a Corps including Re-ervists, must be present at the Annual Inspection or his absence accounted for to the Inspecting Officer, absence on account of sickness must be supported by a Medical Certificate."

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

AN INDIAN MEDICAL MAN.

FINDS ZAM-BUK EXCELLENT FOR ECZEMA, BOILS AND OTHER TORTURING SKIN TROUBLES.

Mr. A. Sivasambara, a medical student of Madras, recently tested Zam-Buk carefully and thoroughly tested it not merely with scientific apparatus, but in actual practice. Writing from 7, Barrack Street, Mint Buildings, Madras, he says:—"I am a medical student, and was treating a patient who suffered from a very serious boil. Some of my friends were for its incision, but I was for its suppuration. After carefully washing it I applied Zam-Buk on a fresh piece of lint, and gave it a sound bandage. This I repeated three or four times. Then to my utter surprise, a magically-rapid suppuration set in, and after one or two more dressings the patient was all right."

"I can thoroughly recommend a free use of Zam-Buk for eczema. The child of a gentleman living next door to my house had an eczematic affection, and its constant unceasing cry deprived both her and her parents of rest. The gentleman asked me to see her, and I was very sorry when I saw the condition of that young patient. A sweet remembrance of Zam-Buk induced me to apply the balm, and the remainder of my supply and that of a friend were used. I applied the balm spread on a piece of lint twice that day, and that night the father told me the child enjoyed a sound and pleasant sleep. I continued to apply Zam-Buk for the next two or three days; and the child got better visibly. My supply of the balm ran short; and I sent for some more and a complete cure rewarded our efforts. I call Zam-Buk a perfect remedy for eczema".

Zam-Buk is also a permanent remedy for piles, Delhi Sores, mosquito bites, sunburn, eczema, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rashes, sore aching feet, weak and swollen joints, scalp diseases, chills, rashes, sore throat and chest, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, lacerated wounds, scratches, scrapes, bruises burns, scalds, chafing, and all diseased injured or irritated conditions of the skin. Rubbed well in Zam-Buk kills aches and pains especially rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, and toothache.

Price R's 1 and R's 2-4 per pot or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calutta R's 1-2 and R's 2-8.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 28th Feb. 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FOR THE COMING COURTS.—

Preparations are already in progress for the first Court of the season, and the fancy of the moment for Court trains points to brocades once again. These are particularly beautiful and the designs and colourings of the flowered motifs exquisite. Some of these are woven into the soft satin of faille foundation. White grounds have very delicately-tinted flowers in groups of two or three at intervals, others have the flowers running down, forming a striped effect. Gold and silver brocades on white satin are very lovely, and have a most distinguished appearance. These latter are employed in fashioning these Court gowns in two distinct styles. In the first, the train is of the brocade, and the under-dress of gold or silver tissue; and in the other, the train of the brocade and the tissue from the bodice and under-skirt, which is either finished by a very thick ruche of old lace or of the tissue itself.

ELABORATE EMBROIDERIES.

A feature of these gowns will be the elaborate embroideries in colours on filet net. These embroideries, in the form of insertions of different widths, are very handsome; the foundation is of filet net, with raised embroideries in artistic shades of colouring and motifs of gold in ovals. These are used together alternately and fashioned into the train, and made over a foundation of supple satin in some pale shade. Excepting for debutantes white will be less patronised, and chiffons and crepe de Chine will give way to more substantial materials.

THE FASHIONABLE FORM.

The sash will probably also play a part in drawing-room gowns, in its latest developments, though the Princess and Empire styles are still the most in favour, and for evening gowns are quite indispensable. The long lines and straight effects are much sought after and although the fully-proportioned woman imagines she cannot wear these straight and Princess styles it is really a false idea. Corsets have now become such ideals in design, and so perfectly adapted to the fashionable figures, that, unless of abnormal proportions, any woman can wear the Empire or Princess if she be correctly corseted.

VOGUE OF THE ORIENTAL SCARF.

The new Oriental scarves of silk chiffon often form th only trimming on some of the up-to-date evening gowns, with picturesque results. Two scarves are used for this trimming, and they are placed over each shoulder, veiling the upper part of the arm. The ends, pointed and usually weighted with tassels of dull gold or silver hang down at the back and at the front, sometimes quite to the hem of the skirt, sometimes only to the waist. The chiffon is often embroidered, and it is not necessarily of the same colour as the rest of the gown. These scarves are printed in Oriental designs, very closely woven and yet diaphanous, each design being from five to six yards long and two yards wide. The colours are in all the soft shades of the rainbow—violet, blue, blush-rose, pink, and pale yellow-graduating into a deep flame shade. Some of the chiffon scarves are delicately painted in Grecian designs. * These paintings and embroideries are scattered through the body of the scarves, and the antique Grecian borders make an artistic finish. On a simple semi-Empire gown of white mousseline de soie there was a great scarf of tulle, thickly sprinkled with gold paillettes, bordered by a galon embroidered in raised gold roses and finished, with a deep gold fringe. The ends of the scarf were embroidered in a gold rose design, and the skirt was decorated with a deep flounce, with insertions of lace. Many of the soft silk scarves are quite plain, finished with plain, hemstitched borders. One design to be worn with a pink evening frock was long, wide, and perfectly plain, made of pestle rose silk mousseline, darker than the pink of the frock, but harmonizing perfectly with it, while the only other decoration was a fold of pink tulle to soften the line of the corsage.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Text of the Notes.

FROM M. LEMIEUX TO COUNT HAYASHI.—British Embassy, Tokio, Dec. 23, 1907.

Monsieur le Ministre,—After the several interviws which have taken place at the Foreign Office since my arrival here, on the subject of Japanese immigration to Canada, I have come to the conclusion that, His Imperial Majesty's Government cannot accede to my request for a numerical limitation to emigration. At this stage of the negotiations, it would be quite unnecessary for me to offer any further arguments as to why the request of the Canadian Government should be complied with, but it has appeared to me in the course of these friendly interviews, that the Japanese Government had evinced a sincere desire to see any further agitation in British Columbia effectually stopped. In order to further this object I understand they are willing to restrict voluntarily within reasonable limits, the volume of emigrat on. I have the honour therefore, to request that before returning to Canada and reporting to my Government, Your Excellency would be so good as to give me an official assurance as to the intention of His Imperial Majesty's Government in the matter. The Canadian Government is, above all desirous that the happy relations which have always existed between the two countries shall remain unimpaired, and I feel confident that His Imperial Majesty's Government are anxious to find a solution of the difficulty which, as I have already explained to Your Excellency exists in the Province of British Columbia—I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servant,

R. LEMIEUX.

His Excellency Count Hayashi, Minister Foreign Affairs, Tokto.

FROM COUNT HAYASHI TO M. LEMIEUX.

Monsieur le Ministre,—In reply to your Note of even date I have the honour to state that although the existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada, yet it is not the intention of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by those stipulations were that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time.

Acting in this spirit and having particular regard to circumstances of recent occurrence in British Columbia, the Imperial Government have decided to take efficient means to restrict emigration to Canada. In carrying out this purpose, the Imperial Government, in pursuance of the policy above stated will give careful consideration to local conditions prevailinig in Canada, with a view to meeting the desires of the Government of the Dominion so far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the State.

Although, as stated in the Note under reply, it was not possible for me to acquiesce in all of the proposals made by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I trust that you will find in the statement herein made proof of the earnest desire of the Imperial Government to promote, by every means within their power, the growth and stability of the cordial and mutually beneficial relations which exist between our countries. I venture to believe, also, that this desirable result will be found to have been materially advanced by the full exchange of views which has taken place between us, and it gives me especial pleasure to acknowledge the obligations under which I have been placed by your frank and considerate explanations regarding the attitude and wishes of your Government.

I avail myself, etc., etc.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last ten days of December 1907 amounted to Rs. 8,490, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs1,841. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December last were Rs. 1,16,422, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 23,437.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

VILLA VICOSA.

Villavicosa, whence the Portuguese Royal Family were returning when the assassins fired on them, may be regarded as the headquarters of the House of Braganza. It was here that Dom Joao IV., during the Castilian usurpation, called by the Portuguese "the sixty years' captivity," received the overtures which finally established him on the Throne; it was hence that he set out on bearing of the revolution in Lisbon in 1640, to take possession of his kingdom. In 1808 Villavicosa was the first town in Alemtejo to declare against the French. The ducal palace occupies two sides of the Praca, and a few miles away is the ducal park said to afford the best sport in the country.

KING OF PORTUGAL AND THE FRENCH.

France has a special interest in the King of Portugal. It was in consequence of Royalist manifestations at a fete given at the Hotel Galliera in honour of his marriage with the granddaughter of Louis Philippe that the law was passed banishing the direct heirs of all sovereigns who had ever ruled in the country, and requiring the retirement of such of their relatives as held commissions in the Army or Navy. This deprived the Duca de Chartres, d'Alencon, and d'Aumale, the Comte d'Eu, and the Prince de Joinville of their commissions. The Duc d'Aumale who was a general of division wrote an indignant letter of protest to President Grevy, with the result that his name was added to the list of those expelled.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE.

It is perhaps not generally remembered that only last year, in July, the Crown Prince of Portugal paid an extended visit to the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, landing at Delagoa Bay on July 29. His Royal Highness subsequently visited the British Colonies, including Natal, which had a peculiar interest for the Prince as it was discovered on Christmas Day 1497 by Vasco da Gama, an intrepid explorer of his own nation. From Natal the Prince proceeded to the Orange River colony, where more entertainments awaited him at Bloemfontein, and from the latter town he went by motor-car to Kimberley. The Agents-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Transvaal have, with the Secretaries of their respective agencies, paid calls of sympathy at the Portuguese Legation in London.

THE PORTUGUESE PALACE.

The Necessidades Palace, in which the new King of Portugal is guarded by his troops, has a somewhat curious history. A weaver, in flight from the plague, brought there, in 1598, an image of the Virgin, for the reception of which, helped by the alms of the faithful, he built a small chapel. Before long the image became famous for its wonder-working powers, and the people, and also the Kings, began to have recourse to it in their "necessities." Hence the name. Dom Joao V., in particular believed that he owed his restoration to health to the intercession of Our Lady under this title. He built a magnificent church for the image, and that he might himself be near the shrine he erected a palace in the vicinity.

A COURAGEOUS QUEEN.

No Royal lady in Europe has given more evidences of courage than the Queen of Portugal, whose indomitable spirit did not fail her ever in the most tragic ordeal any woman has even faced. It is not long since her Majesty rescued a fisherman from drowning at Cascaes at great risk to her own life, an act of heroism which prompted the Kaiser to offer her the German medal for saving life. Some years earlier she plunged into the Tagus, and, under circumstances of great danger, brought two drowning children safely to land. The medal she won by this deed of gallantry is one of her Majesty's most prized possessions. On another occasion the Queen was dressing on shore after her swim when she saw the boat which carried her attendant, an old sailor, capsize and its occupant struggling in the sea. Knowing that he could not swim, her Majesty, without a moment's hesitation, plunged in to his rescue, and supported him until he was able to climb back into the boat.

WHERE DOM CARLOS IS BURIED.

The Church of Sainte Vincente de Fora, in which Dom Carlos of Portugal buried, is so called because it was built outside the walls of the Saracen city on the spot on which the Portuguese under Affonso Henriques were encamped when they besieged it in 1147. It was founded by that monarch, but pulled down by Philip I, (better known to us as Philip II. of Spain) in 1582; the reconstruction occupying forty-seven years. In a low dark vault, now to be reopened, lie the remains of the Sovereigns of the House of Braganza; and in one of the chapels is the tomb of the illustrious progenitor of the House of Braganza, the Constable Dom Nuno Alvarez Pereira, to whose exertions the victory of Atjubarrota was largely owing.

THE PUNISHMENT OF REGICIDES.

In all monarchies the killing of the king or emperor, the "Law Journal" points out, is perhaps the gravest form of high treason: In one country, Italy, sentence of death cannot be imposed, and in Portugal we believe that capital punishment is not used, if not abolished. Under the law of treason of the United Kingdom, which has been applied to most of the King's dominions abroad, with or without statutory modifications, the killing of the King is a capital offence by the Statute of Treasons. It is there described as "compassing or imagining the death of our Lord the King." By later legislation (of 1800) the elaborate provisions special to trials for treason do not apply to assassination of the Sovereign or a direct attempt on his life; and such offences are tried in the same manner as wilful murder. The result is that in substance, though not in form, the killing of the Sovereign is triable and punishable in the same manner as the wilful murder of a subject, but the Crown may direct the execution to be by decapitation instead of hanging.

CREMATION.

Cremation in England does not make very rapid progress. Whereas the number of cremations carried out in Great Britain in 1906 was 732, being an increase of 138 as compared with the previous year, in 1907 the number, as shown by figures supplied to the "British Medical Journal" by Mr. Herbert T. Herring, Medical Referee of the Cremation Society of England, was 705. The number of crematories at work is still 13, of which 6—at Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Sheffield, Bradford, and Ilford—are municipal. The cremations were distributed as follows: Golder's Green, 290; Woking, 108; Manchester, 96; Liverpool, 34; Glasgow, 30; Hull, 17; Darlington, 8 Leicester 12; Birmingham, 33 Leeds, 16; Ilford, 18; Bradford 13; Sheffield 18. The total number of cremations carried out since the establishment of the first crematorium at Woking is 6,469.

OBJECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS.

Cremation in this country is almost wholly confined to persons of some intellectual distinction. The average citizen is still held in the fetters of custom, in which sentiment has taken root so deeply as to make it hard to eradicate. The religious objection has to a considerable extent died out. Many persons live in fear of being buried alive, and make provision in their will that a doctor shall "mak' siklar" by dividing a main artery or thrusting a knife through the heart. The carrying into effect of this precaution cannot in any case be anything but an unpleasant duty, and it is made all the more disgreeable by the fact that it is, according to our medical contemporary, totally unnecessary. The haunting fear to which reference has been made will cease to trouble anyone who knows the precautions insisted on before cremation can take place.

ROUSSEAU IN ENGLAND.

The appeal to English people on behalf of the proposed Rousseau memorial at Ermenonville recalls to the "Manchester Guardian" the curious episode of Rousseau's first and last visit to England. It was in 1766, when Rousseau was well on in life. He came over with his admirer Hume, who did the honours of London for his eccentric friend. George III., then a young King, was so pleased that Rousseau had come that he settled a pension on him. A refuge was found for Rousseau in a house at Wootton, near Ashbourne. Many troubles followed. Rousseau knew no English, and was isolated and miserable; he violently quarrelled with Hume, and at last became possessed by the hallucination that people were plotting against his life. He fled back to France early in 1767, having written part of the "Confessions" during his winter in Derbyshire.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

HER FATHER.

To say nothing of her mother. But in this case, as perhaps, in a few others, the father is the more important albeit the less moral, person. Some years before the Haymarket curtain rises upon Mr. Michael Morton's clever and successful adaptation of Messrs. Guinon and Bouchinet's "Son Pere," Mrs. Forster obtained a divorce from her husband, and she and her "sweet and twenty" daughter, Irene—as a matter of un-Shakespearian fact, Miss Marie Lohr, who plays this part, is sweet and eighteen—are living together, when we are introduced to them, in a Hampstead flat; by which it will immediately be guessed, by those who have a quick eye or the emblematical, that Mrs. Forster and Irene are in narrow circumstances. Living thus apart from the thousand and one little worries of wedlock, Mr. Forster has had a chance of getting on in the world. He is now Lord Claremont, with a swagger house in town, and another safely out of it; and those of his friends who have not titles in front of their names book bypens in the middle of them. In a word, divorce has made a real Society gentleman of him.

HIS DAUGHTER.

There has been a clause in the divorce papers—the latest editions, so to speak—setting forth the right of the father to have his daughter with him for one month in the year; and this is where the story of the play comes in. Irene, in the flatness and the narrowness of her life in Hampstead, has become engaged to a worthy young man who is that and nothing more. She goes to Lord Claremont's for her judicial month, and enters upon the first hours of her change in a mood which correctly matches the cold conditions of her visit. But she finds her father a much nicer man than she had anticipated; and gradually—very gradually, for she has to be most economical with the dramatist's somewhat scant material—her heart goes over to him, and she feels like staying on at his house indefinitely. Besides the luxurious kindness of her father there are the tender advances of young Sir Claude Trehmayne to consider—for it is always excusable for a well-born young woman to be on with the rich dove before she is off with the poor. Besider, would it not be sinful on the part of Destiny to lead a lovely little lady like Irene into those low-down surroundings of matrimonial and domestic life which may be said to be represented by a kitchen-tap that, like "Charley's Aunt," won't stop running, and an account at the butcher's that will? Irene, bless her heart, is not built for a lover who is saving up his coppers against the expenses of the honeymoon. She is worthy of a better fate. And he, as I have said, is only worthy.

HIS WIFE AND HER MOTHER.

But, dramatically, this change of lovers is of little or no consequence. The authors have addressed themselves mainly to the effect produced upon Lord Claremont by his angelic little daughter's loyalty to her mother, and her fast-growing love and actual esteem for himself, and the most important thing in the whole play is the working of a gradual approach towards the reconciliation between husband and wife, divorced by the laws of man and reunited by the laws of Nature—assisted by the dearest, dantest little child of Nature that ever happened. It has been protested—gently enough, it is true—that Irene takes rather greedily to her luxuries, and that her love for her father is more or less of the "cupboard" order. Such a protest is unreasonable. More, it is dangerous, for it tends to discourage diplomacy in girls of eighteen. To have gone back to the Hampstead flat at the end of the month without having wheedled her father into re-proposing to her mother, and without having made it pretty clear to Sir Claude Trehmayne that "he" needn't worry either, would have been nothing less than social suicide on Irene's part.

A PRETTY PLAY.

When Irene was at Hampstead with her mother she was completely out of her world. To be completely out of your own particular world is to be completely out of the world in general,—I don't think Irene was ravenous after beautiful frocks and swagger dinners. She was not ravenous even after Sir Claude Trehmayne. But having, as it were, come down on her pretty feet in the Social Set to which she properly belonged, she evinced, naturally enough, a strong liking for remaining there, and hooking in mother too. Mr. Arthur Bourchier is seen to great advantage as the repentant husband; Miss Henrietta Watson, as Mrs. Forster, soon to be Lady Claremont, acts with her accustomed high-life dignity (she would have made a splendid "first" Mrs. Tanqueray, whom Pinero described as being "all marble and black velvet"); Mr. Cyril Keightley, in the part of Sir Claude Trehmayne, is as natural and as pleasing as ever; while Miss Marie Lohr's Irene Forster will possibly strike most people, as it certainly struck me, as the principal feature of the production. The play is very well worth seeing.

A SON OF DUNDREARY.

Mr. Sam Sothern, son of the great and the late Edward Askew Sothern, of "Lord Dundreary" fame, and the impersonator of the martyred husband, Mr. Baxter, in "The Mollusc" at the Criterion, tells an amusing little anecdote relative to his first appearance in America. His manager was the well-known actor, John T. Raymond, and when the young Englishman tremblingly made his first entrance, the elder actor, who had been given talent and eccentricity in equal parts, suddenly seized hold of him by the shoulder and, turning him right-about-face to the audience, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is young Sam Sothern, and, because we all remember his dad so well, I know you will give him a hearty welcome! Sam, my boy, fire away!" Sam, who felt more running like away, did as he was bid, and the play proceeded without further interruption.

THE LATE AUSTIN MELFORD.

L. C. T. writes: "I met Austin Melford for the last time at the Lyceum Club, where he and I were the afternoon-tea guests of Miss Mary L. Pendered, the novelist. He was full of life and fun and anecdote, but not full of love for his new part in the then forthcoming play, "The Sins of Society," at Drury Lane, which had been cut down from a big opportunity into a small one, and whose mutilation had evidently settled very heavily on his nerves. However, he was an artist, and he made his bricks in spite of having had his straw snatched away from him at the eleventh hour. Austin Melford was one of the most conscientious and painstaking of actors, and he will be greatly missed by all who recognized his peculiar worth as a delineator of strong character. Indeed, he had his value to the stage beyond this, for he managed to put strong character into parts that originally had little of any kind; which is probably the reason why he was seldom out of an engagement. The late actor's face was turned from a severe mould; it was the countenance of the K.C. rather than of the comedian. But the light in his eyes was very tender, and his smile very soft, and the stranger had only to be in his company for five minutes to know what manner of man he was in private life—a homely, hard working, upright 'good old sort.'"

DRURY LANE'S "BARONESS."

As the weeks go by nothing becomes more apparent than that the Drury Lane management have made the hit of this winter's pantomime season by securing Mr. Neil Kenyon, the popular Scotch comedian, to play the "Baroness" in the 'Babes in the Wood." His droll humour, whether in firing off some rich witticism or in singing of the "Earl's" success in winning a Limerick prize, is irresistable, and keeps the house not merely in a ripple, but in a roar of delight. Mr. Kenyon, for a young man, has come rapidly to the front. It was only the other year that he was eking out a living by performing in the concert halls of obscure Scottish villages. One of the secrets of Mr. Neil Kenyon's success is the care he takes in making up. Few of those who have seen the simpering "Baroness" of Drury Lane would recognise "her" again in the grave young Scot who makes his exit from the theatre by the stage door at the close of the performance. Even in his early days Mr. Kenyon was particular in this respect. His first big hit was made in Glasgow, and on the last night of his stay in that city fully a thousand people assembled in the vicinity of the stage door to give him a hearty send-off. Yet so excellent had been his make-up, that he actually left the theatre and walked through the whole crowd without being recognised by a single individual!

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The Historians' History of the World narrates the evolution of human society, from the Stone Age to the Age of Electricity. It describes the every-day life of the people in all countries and ages, from the cottage of the peasant to the court of the monarch. It depicts their manners and customs, their housing and food problems, their marriage and funeral customs, their dresses and fashions, their games and recreations—everything, in short, that can be brought under the head of what we call social conditions.

We may give a few instances of the curious social ideas of diverse lands and ages. The cult of physical beauty was so intense among the Greeks that Phillip of Croton because he was the handsomest man of his age, was venerated after death. It was perhaps a similar feeling that made the ancient Persians enact that no man could be king who was not whole and sound in body and mind, so that the priests of Zoroaster were able practically to depose Balash, who had run counter to them, by blinding him. In Tudor England the mere act of begging was punishable by imprisonment, but the Caliph Omar gave to all who asked, saying "Man is placed upon the earth only to do good to his brethren; the judgment of man's worthiness should be left to his Creator." The growth of custom and the vagaries of fashion down to our own day are full of interest.

War.

Whilst the editors of the Historians' History of the World are as ready as John Richard Green to condemn a mere "drum and trumpet history," they cannot blind themselves to the fact that wars and conquests play a most important part in the narrative of human affair. The first tools which primitive man constructed in the Stone Age were flint arrow-heads and stone axes, intended for use against his fellows as much as to serve in the chase, and the first great upward step—the domestication of wild animals—led to the development of the spirit of war side by side with the sense of tribal unity.

Industry, Trade and Commerce.

More than seven columns of the Index are devoted to wars and warfare. All the great and many of the small wars of history are recorded, from the Punic wars, which decided whether Rome or Carthage should be mistress of the world to the Napoleonic War, which settled the same question between France and England—from the Wars of the Roses to the War of Jenkins's Ear and the Russo-Japanese War. The decisive battles are described, in all their impressive colours, by the great masters of style—Marathon and Thermopylae by Herodotus, the Boyne and Plassey by Macaulay, the Armada by Motley, Waterloo by Victor Hugo and Alison. Even more interesting, perhaps, are the accounts of military methods in all ages, from the stone axe to the magazine rifle, from the phalanx to the army corps. Some of the early devices are rather quaint. Cambyses, for instance, when he invaded Egypt, placed a row of dogs, cats and doises in front of his army. The Egyptains dared not shoot for fear of hitting these sacred animals, and so Plusium was taken without resistance. And yet the troops of ancient Egypt were sufficiently modern to drill to the sound of bugles, as the monuments show us.

Discovery and Exploration.

What can be more fascinating—especially to an English reader—than the story of the bold explorers who have steadily pushed back the barriers of ignorance which so long circumscribed mankind? From Ulysses to Stanley, from the first circumnavigation of Africa to the latest dash for the North Pole, these heroic plunges into the unknown are recorded in the pages of The Historian's History of the World.

The first voyage of discovery which can be called part of authentic history is probably the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnician Hanno, five or six centuries before Christ, in the course of which the intrepid travellers had the first glimpse of those hairy and untamable "natives" whom they called by the suggestive name of "gorillas," and who fought so with their captors that it proved only possible to bring back their empty skins for the admiration of Carthage. The discovery of America by the hardy Norsemen, about 1,000 A.D., was the first serious outcome of the passion for searoving. The stories of Brandon's island, of Hy Brazil, and Madoc and the Bishops paved the way for the famous enterprise of Columbus in 1492, from which many date as opening of modern history.

Biography.

It has been said that if Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, the course of human affairs would have been totally changed. Without going so far as that, we may all agree that the biography of eminent individuals is one of the most important branches of history. But, if biography is necessary to history, history is no less necessary to biography. We cannot understand the life of a great man unless we also understand his environment and his genesis; Napoleon is incomprehensible to one who has not read the history of the 18th century, and even Shakespeare was so much "of an age" that we are only now coming to understand him.

In the Index to The Historians' History there are to be found the names of about 15,000 individuals whose biography forms part of world-history. Of these there are perhaps five hundred whose names have become household words. Some of them, like Cæsar, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and Bismarck, have changed the destinies of the whole world by their masterful control of civil and military power. Others, like Columbus and Newton, Shakespeare and Plato, Luther and Mahommed, have impressed their personalities upon unborn generations by their unswerving devotion to some great idea.

Religion.

"All men need the gods," as Homer says. The great religions of the world play an important part in the pages of The Historians' History. Countless minor religions and sects are descibed in their proper place; their names alone occupy nearly 13 columns of the Index.

The widespread religious element is illustrated by the history of many minor sects. There is that curious phenomenon of Babism, for instance, which arose in Persia in the middle of the nineteenth century, and which in a few years produced a relatively larger number of martyrs and saints than Christianity itself. It is to Babism that we look for the regeneration of Persia, if such a thing be possible; yet how few people have even heard its name!

Arts and Sciences.

An adequate world history is, among other things, a history of the evolution of human culture. It carries us from Egyptian papyrus and Babylonian clay tables to the modern book—from song and saga to the poems of Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe—from the formal sculptures of Egypt and the rude gods of Easter Island to the art of Michael Angelo and Rembrandt—from the astrology of the Chaldaean shepherds to twentieth-century science—from primitive magic to the philosophy of Spencer—from pyramid and sphinx to Greek temple and Gothic cathedral.

In the pages of the Historians' History of the World the progress of literature, art, and science is fully described. There are special chapters, written by men of the highest and most recent authority, on particular periods of culture. Such are Professor von Wilamowitz-Mollendorff's masterly study of the development of the Hellenic spirit and Professor Hermann Diels's chapter on the evolution of Greek Philosophy, Professor Muller's sketch of the Hebrew Prophets and the history of Semitic Style, and Professor Goldziher's exposition of the principles of law in Islam. The thought and sentiment of a race as expressed in its literature, science, and art, are shown as well as its political and social actions. The foundation of the Royal Society is described as carefully as the Petition of Right. The fixing of the Italian vernacular by the genius of Dante is as fully treated as the sack of Rome by Bourbon. The editors have thus been able to present a true picture of the steady growth of human culture.

"THE TIMES" TEMPORARY OFFER.

"The Historians' History" is offered at a low price, which is an introductory price calculated to appeal to a wide public. If offered at twice the present price the book would have a steady, but more or less restricted, sale. Five thousand copies have been printed for the Colonies, of which a portion has been allotted to India, and these 5,000 copies are offered to alert subscribers who wish to acquire the History on the most favourable terms. The sale of these 5,000 copies will, it is now certain, be a comparatively easy accomplishment in view of the attractive price.

The approval of 5,000 buyers in the first few months will give the work a momentum which will increase rather than diminish. The cumulative effect of the testimony of those who praise it because it has given them satisfaction is certain to be a most powerful factor in favour of the book.

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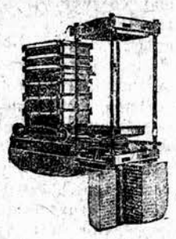

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